

Reagan offers talks to Russia

After more than three years of snarling Soviet-American hostility, President Reagan is suddenly talking about the possibility of holding a summit meeting with President Chernenko. At a White House press conference Mr Reagan said he was "willing to meet and talk any time" with the Soviet President even if the Soviet Union did not return to the stalled Geneva nuclear arms reduction talks.

However, in Washington it seemed unlikely a summit meeting could take place before the US presidential elections. In Moscow, where Comcon leaders issued a statement accusing Washington of putting at risk the "very existence of mankind", prospects for a summit seemed more remote than ever.

Search for dialogue, page 7

Detective jailed

Det Inspector Peter Lewis was jailed for 18 months at the Central Criminal Court for accepting a £1,000 bribe. He was convicted after the jury heard a tape recording from a microphone concealed in a Christmas tree. Det Constable Peter Sigmond was acquitted of the charge.

Teachers' terms

Teachers' leaders say that a claim for the restoration of the eroded value of their salaries, going back 10 years, is an essential element of their arbitration terms.

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Still Phillips

Peter Phillips (above) in Transvaal. The 28-year-old, who has been in the Observer since 1974, is still in the race, but two Frenchmen are closing on him.

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Police inquiry

Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, has appointed a senior officer to investigate the shooting by detectives of an unarmed intruder at a sub-post office.

Back page

Belfast shooting

A policeman and a member of the Irish National Liberation Army were killed yesterday after a flat was surrounded by West Belfast. The police said security forces had not fired shots.

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Iranians flee

Eight Iranians sought political asylum in Egypt after commencing a plane and flying it to Luxor. They had previously stopped in Bahrain and, according to some reports, in Saudi Arabia.

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Trudeau tribute

Canada's Liberals bade an emotive adieu to Mr Pierre Trudeau at a convention in Ottawa.

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Losing streak

Mr Brian Johnson, an insurance broker from Surrey, lost £19,247 in six weeks when he dealt with L H W Futures, the commodity broker.

Family Money, page 26

Test centuries

Vivian Richards scored 117 and Larry Gomes 143 as West Indies took a first innings lead of 70 against England in the first Test match at Edgbaston.

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Ban on commercial surrogate mothers to be recommended

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Legislation to ban commercial surrogate motherhood agencies, to control research on human embryos and to make children born by artificial insemination legitimate is to be recommended to the government by the Warnock Committee on artificial reproduction.

The committee completed its 18-month-long study of the complex legal, social and ethical implications of the test-tube baby technique and of the other forms of artificial reproduction on Thursday, in a windowless room in the Department of Health Social Security.

Its recommendations, in a 13-chapter report running to 100 pages of typescript, are to be handed to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, on June 26.

The 16-member committee of doctors, scientists, lawyers and lay people, representing a wide spread of religious views, has produced a legal framework for controlling research and treatment by the new methods.

But on two key issues the committee has split, and three minority reports are likely to accompany the main recommendations. The divisions within the committee will be reflected in a furious public debate this summer, once ministers publish its findings. Legislation to implement them is unlikely before October next year.

On surrogate motherhood the committee is unanimous that

commercial agencies, which charge fees to arrange for one woman to bear a child for another, should be banned.

Such agencies already exist in the United States, and last month it was announced that two British women are carrying babies for a fee of £5,500 each for the National Centre for Surrogate Parenting in Washington, which has a British agent operating in Surrey.

The committee has recommended that a permanent national licensing body should be created. Its tasks would include monitoring developments in a rapidly changing field and advising government on what new developments should be permitted - a sort of standing Warnock committee.

All hospitals and clinics which provide test-tube baby treatment would have to be licensed and open to inspection by the body, which would set standards and require that detailed records be kept of success and failure so that long-term research on the effects of the technique can be undertaken.

Clinics and hospitals providing artificial insemination by donor (AID), by which at least 2,000 children a year are already estimated to be born in Britain, would also have to be licensed and to register birth.

No one sperm donor should be allowed to father more than ten children, the committee has recommended, to reduce the

chances of half brothers and sisters meeting in later life and producing children who would be at higher risk of genetic defects.

The identity of donors should remain secret, but legislation should be introduced to make a child born by AID legitimate. At present they are illegitimate and legally should be adopted.

On embryo research, the committee has recommended that it should be limited to 14 days after fertilisation - the very end of the period when embryo implant in the uterus. This is lower than the 17 days presently recommended by the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, the point at which the neural tube, which becomes the brain and spinal cord, begins to form.

It is also lower than the limit many researchers in the field would support. They will argue that important advances in understanding how genetic abnormalities occur, in correcting defects in foetuses, and in developing radical new treatments for adults using foetal cells, may be possible if a higher limit was permitted.

The committee, however, feels that 14 days is the safest compromise, with an extension of that time possible of the standing body so advised it. The licensing body would oversee research on embryos to ensure that it is acceptable, and individual research proposals

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Celebrating: Mr Mike Hancock, Portsmouth's victor, opens a bottle of bubbly.

Tories seek cause of Portsmouth rout

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

While the chiefs and Indians of the Liberal and Social Democratic parties frolicked yesterday in the sunshine of their remarkable by-election victory at Portsmouth South, the Government and their minions at Conservative Central Office were preparing for an autopsy.

They sought the cause or causes of a rout more crushing in its suddenness, though not in its scale, than any since the loss of Oxford in 1962.

It was, indeed, Mr. Mike Hancock, who becomes the SDP's seventh MP and brings the Alliance rally at Westminster to 24, is a 38-year-old engineer and long-serving district and county councillor, nurtured in the Labour Party, whose achievement is overturning a Conservative majority of 12,535 might swell the head of a less balanced man.

The two parties gave him all they could, switching resources from the European election campaign to win the seat that mattered. But they had nothing to build on except their man's character and political record. There was no lively Liberal base, no organization and no time to improvise one. They picked a local stalwart, from a

list of attractive candidates and he did them proud.

Mr Hancock had a kind word yesterday for the defeated Conservative, Mr Patrick Rock, who arrived at the count with his party's assurance that he was the winner by two or three thousand votes, and left a few hours later, pale with shock and knowing he will not easily win another chance to fight a winnable seat.

Mrs Thatcher, for whom he once worked, cheered him with a telephone call to assure him it was not his fault. Indeed, it was more hers, because the result can be read only as a mass withholding of confidence in the Government by perhaps 10,000 voters who supported it 12 months ago.

More detached Conservatives were by dawn explaining Mr Hancock's loss. He was the wrong man, an outsider who could never have competed with Mr Hancock and the equally well-known Labour candidate, Mrs Sally Thomas.

The outsider label was a weakness indeed. But the seat was ripe for rottenness for the Alliance assault, the local party moribund.

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Miner dies in picket accident

A miner was killed yesterday on a picket line after an accident with a lorry. Mr Joe Green, aged 55, died after trying to talk to a lorry driver at the entrance to Ferrybridge power station, West Yorkshire.

The police said they were treating the death as a fatal road accident.

They said Mr Green, who lived in Knottingley, near Castleford, West Yorkshire, and a handful of pickets were trying to talk to the driver as he went into the power station.

"As a result of this attempt an incident took place. A local collier was injured. He was dead on arrival at Pontefract Infirmary."

"We can only say that we know the driver's attention was temporarily distracted by the incident."

Hundreds of pickets tried to delay development work on the Selby coalfield yesterday. Fifty-two were arrested.

Over 20,000 miners are seeking voluntary redundancy, more than the board needs to meet its job loss target next year.

Back-to-work campaign, page 2

Britain is bottom in voting table

By David Cross

As election officials assembled ballot papers for tomorrow night's vote count in the European elections, it became clear that Britain would once again be left firmly at the bottom of the EEC voting league table.

Official turnout figures from about half of Britain's 78 European constituencies showed that only about 30 per cent of the electorate had bothered to vote. The highest turnouts were in marginal seats - like Northumbria, Plymouth and Cornwall - and the lowest in the Labour bastion of London North-East.

Although the final results of Thursday's poll will not be known until Monday, Independent Television News has forecast a virtual doubling of the Labour contingent in Strasbourg from 17 to 33 at the expense of the Conservatives.

According to the poll, the Tories would lose 16 of their 60 seats won in 1979 and the SDP-Liberal alliance gain one seat.

Danish Tory gains, page 8

Hayek made Companion of Honour

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Professor Friedrich von Hayek, whose writings on the free market and monetarism have been a guiding light in the economic outlook of the Prime Minister, is made a Companion of Honour in the Queen's Birthday Honours list published today.

Professor Hayek, who won the Nobel Prize in economics in 1974 and was writing about monetary theory in the 1930s, has long been acknowledged as Mrs Thatcher's economic guru, perhaps rivalled in the influence he has exerted only by Professor Milton Friedman.

Professor Hayek, aged 85, now lives in Germany but is naturalised British. He was professor of economic science and statistics at the University of London from 1951 to 1958.

He is one of three Companions of Honour in a list which for the first time since 1973 contains no life peers. In most recent Queen's birthday and New Year lists there have been three or four life peerages but on this occasion Mrs Thatcher decided that there were no names that she wished to recommend.

It is clear that there was no pressure on her to create more peers. It is known that she discussed the matter with Lord Whitelaw, the leader of the Lords, and it was felt that there was no pressing need for any more at present.

The other new companions of honour are Viscount Eccles, the former Conservative minister who is honoured for services to the arts and Sir Philip Powell, the architect.

David Lean, the film director, is knighted, as is George Christie, chairman of Glynesebourne. Timothy West, the actor and director, is made a CBE.

Fall honours list, pages 4 and 5



David Lean (left), Professor Hayek.

Price rises trigger 5% higher pensions

By Sarah Hogg and Peter Wilson-Smith

The annual uprating of social security benefits will be based on an increase of 5.1 per cent. This was the rise in retail prices in the 12 months to May, published yesterday, which the Government's cost-of-living guarantee now depends. It would raise the single person's retirement pension from £34.05 to about £35.80 a week, and the married couple's pension from £54.50 to about £57.30.

However, this guarantee now applies to only a limited number of benefits. So Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Security Secretary, who is expected to outline the uprating to the House of Commons on Monday, may well announce smaller benefits for unemployment and supplementary benefit, possibly sweetened by a larger increase in child benefit.

The Government's inflation guarantee covers all long-term supplementary benefit is increased in line with the retail price index excluding housing (which is covered by a separate benefit). This rose only 4.7 per cent in the year to May, which would imply an increase for the married householder on long-term supplementary benefit from £54.55 a week to about £57.10 a week.

The Government may decide to raise unemployment benefit (at present £27.05 for a single man and £43.75 for a married

couple) 5.1 per cent, on the argument that its public-sector cash limits allow for overall pay increases of only 3 per cent.

However, the Government has been under considerable pressure to raise child benefit by more than 5.1 per cent, particularly since the Chancellor raised the basic income tax allowance by a full 12.5 per cent in the Budget. A 5.1 per cent increase in child benefit would raise it from £6.50 to £6.83 a week, and Mr Fowler has been pressed to round this up to at least 6.7 per cent. An increase of 12.5 per cent, in line with tax allowance, would raise child benefit to over £7.30, but this is not expected.

Together with some Budget price increases, food increases have helped to raise the all-items index to 351 in May (January 1974=100). But the rise of 5.1 per cent is still below the Government's original forecast for May last autumn of 5.5 per cent.

Output falls, page 23

Debt soft line

The US Treasury Secretary and the head of the Federal Reserve Board have softened their earlier insistence on Argentina complying with the deadline on interest payments to qualify for fresh loans.

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Police hunt parents of missing baby Louise

By Alan Hamilton

Police forces throughout Britain have been asked by Scotland Yard to help in the search for the parents of Louise Brown, the Down's Syndrome baby reported missing from south London 18 days ago. The hunt began when police failed to find the couple at their Streatham home yesterday morning.

Louise's father, Mr Paul Brown, a 30-year-old roofing contractor, is expected to face serious charges in connection with the baby's disappearance. His common-law wife, Susan Pullen, and other relatives of the missing baby may face associated charges of aiding and abetting.

Police are also anxious to

interview the baby's aunt and uncle, Mr Ian Baidwin, Brenda, and her grandmother, Mrs Mary Brown, all of whom have already faced intensive questioning at Putney police station.

Louise was reported missing by her father on May 28. He told police she had been inside his car when it was driven away while he was inside Battersea Road post office. The car was found abandoned two hours later.

Ports and airports were alerted last night to be on the lookout for four people, believed to be Louise's parents and uncle and aunt, who may be accompanied by an older woman and up to five children, aged between two and 12.

The Times launches new Stock Exchange game

The Times is to launch a Stock Exchange game which will give its readers the chance to win many thousands of pounds.

The game is called Times Portfolio. It will start on Monday, 25 June, and run throughout the summer.

The weekly prize will be £20,000, with an additional daily prize of £2,000.

If there is more than one winner of any prize, the prize money will be shared equally among the winners. If there is

no winner, the money will be carried forward.

The game can be played by anyone who has a Times Portfolio card. The cards will be distributed with both The Times and The Sunday Times over a period of three days before the game starts and they will be available from other sources as well.

There is no charge for playing the game. Purchase of The Times is not a condition for taking part.

The Times Portfolio card will carry a group of eight numbers which will relate to a

list of shares appearing in the financial pages of The Times each day.

The winner of the game will be the person whose Times Portfolio improves most in value on the Stock Market.

"Times Portfolio will be an entertaining summer game," said a spokesman for The Times. "When we ran a television promotion campaign some months ago we found the paper was read by many people who had not seen it for some time."

"Many of them liked what they saw and have continued to

read the paper on a regular basis."

"We believe a lot of people have often thought of buying shares but have not liked to take the risk. Times Portfolio will give them an opportunity to make money and become familiar with the workings of the Stock Exchange without any risk."

"We also have a large number of readers who are interested in the Stock Exchange anyway and who check the prices every day and will find it fun to play this game."

"Times Portfolio will co-

incide with - and draw attention to - an expansion which The Times is making in its Stock Exchange listings."

The Times Portfolio cards will be issued with The Times on Friday, 22 June, or Saturday, 23 June, (depending on individual newspapers).

They will also be issued in The Sunday Times Magazine on 24 June. And it will be possible to obtain them by applying, with a stamped addressed envelope, to:

The Times Portfolio
P.O. Box 40
Blackburn BB1 6AJ

Three die in oil tanker blasts

By Tim Jones

Three people were killed and 17 injured, some seriously, when a series of huge explosions followed by a fireball ripped through an empty oil tanker in Milford Haven docks, Dyfed, yesterday.

The dead were believed to be a crewmember and two dockworkers.

The first explosion happened at about 2.30 pm, hours after the 4,600 ton Pointsman of London had berthed at the docks for routine repairs. Crewmen and dock workers were in the pump room repairing a faulty valve when the first blast threw them to the floor.

Firemen, who arrived on the scene within 20 minutes, were fighting their way towards the pump room when they too were caught by a second explosion which ripped off their helmets and tore away their jackets.

An eye-witness said: "There was a dull thud, and then a huge explosion, followed by a fireball that went right through the tanker."

A third explosion three minutes later injured two ambulance men as they attempted to reach the firemen and the crew.

The eye-witness said: "The men were very severely burnt. Their clothes were on fire, and they were screaming."

At least 10 of the injured are firemen, and Sea King helicopters from RAF Brawdy transferred the most severely injured from a hospital at Milford Haven to the burns unit at Chepstow, 130 miles away.

The docks were sealed off as teams of firemen from all over the county fought to control the blaze, and ambulance men transferred the injured to waiting ambulances.

The Pointsman, 300ft long, is one of 26 ships operated by Rowbotham, the London agents, and regularly carries a gas-oil cargo from Milford Haven.

Mr Gerald Lever, the assistant managing director of the company, said an inquiry would be held into the tragedy. No names were released, so that the next of kin could be informed first.

The Pointsman, which had unloaded its cargo of gas oil at Avonmouth, had arrived in the dry docks for repairs expected to last no more than 12 hours. Dockworkers went on board after the ship had been checked and cleared of any dangerous gas, a police spokesman said.

The dead men could not be reached for more than an hour until the pump room had been filled with foam.

The Pointsman, part of a fleet of 26 ships operated by the London agents Rowbotham Tankships Ltd, regularly carries gas oil from Milford Haven to Southwick, near Brighton. On this particular occasion she had taken on a cargo at Pembroke and offloaded it at Avonmouth.

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Nuclear scandal

The test that went wrong - and the cover-up that went right



Born to be King

Prince William kicks off a three-part series on the future of the Royal children

CHANEL

DOUCEMENT...

CHANEL

FOR GENTLEMEN

Teachers to demand end of pay 'erosion'

By Mike Darnham of the Times Educational Supplement

Teachers' leaders said yesterday that a claim for the restoration of the portion of their salaries eroded over the last 10 years was an essential element of the arbitration terms that they hope to negotiate with local authorities in renewed pay talks next week.

The unions, which are calling out 26,500 teachers on strike next week, are seeking arbitration "with no strings attached". But the local authorities say that the one condition they are likely to make is that only this year's pay claim should be considered.

The teachers claim that in relative terms, their pay has dropped by 31 per cent since the last overall review of teachers' pay, the Houghton Report, in 1974.

Striking schools, page 6

NGA given leave to defend action

The National Graphical Association was ordered in the Court of Appeal yesterday to make a £45,000 interim payment to Mr Eddie Shah, the owner of the Messenger Newspaper Group in Warrington, Cheshire, over picketing at his premises. The union was given unconditional leave to defend an action seeking exemplary damages being brought against it by the Messenger Group in Manchester on July 9.

The union was originally ordered to pay £73,653 summary damages on March 1. Yesterday's ruling means that the Messenger Group must repay the £28,653 difference with interest.

Irish back giving vote to Britons

Voters in the Irish Republic are in favour of giving votes to resident British citizens in their general elections.

When the ballot boxes for the ninth constitutional amendment referendum were opened yesterday, early indications were that the electorate had backed the government proposal by a large margin.

Council fails

The High Court has ruled against the Conservative-controlled London borough of Bromley, which sought to outlaw councils' subscriptions to the Labour-led Association of London Authorities. The ruling means the ASA can survive financially. Bromley is to appeal.

Law report, page 8

Coal Board aims to woo miners back to work with money

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board is to mount a new "back to work" offensive next week to persuade more than 120,000 miners to end their 14-week strike.

The likelihood of an early ballot organized by the board receded last night as its managers put together a package of incentives to accelerate the hitherto-disappointing drift of men back to the pits.

The Times understands that it will involve financial and moral pressures to woo the miners away from their union leaders.

Lump sums of holiday pay may be one of the inducements offered. The board also wants to reassure miners in the long-life pits that their jobs are safe and that there could be more employment for young people if the industry solves its present crisis.

If these measures fail it is likely that the board will organize a ballot with a recommendation to accept the MacGregor Plan for Coal, which will lead to 20,000 voluntary redundancies this financial year.

Pits have been open for a return to work since the strike started on March 12, but there has been almost no sign of men wanting to do so in Scotland, Durham, Northumberland, Yorkshire, South Wales and Kent.

Most men have continued working in Nottinghamshire, South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Cumberland.

Attention has focused on the "barometer" coalfields of Lancashire and North Derbyshire. A few hundred have gone back in Derbyshire, whereas one fifth of the miners 7,000 workforce in Lancashire is crossing the picket lines every day and some collieries are producing coal.

Pits are also working in north and south Staffordshire, and Warwickshire.

Further conflict between steel and coal unions seems inevitable after miners' leaders yesterday demanded an immediate halt to the production of finished steel (Barrie Clement writes).

Steelworkers were warned that if they refused to agree, all supplies of fuel to the Llanwern plant in Gwent would be halted at midnight on Tuesday.

The threat came yesterday from Mr Elyn Williams, president of the south Wales miners and a strong ally of Mr Arthur Scargill, the mine-workers' president.

Derbyshire County Council's police committee refused yesterday to pay money owed to other authorities for help in policing the miners' strike unless the Government provides extra help.



Police officers arresting pickets outside the entrance to Whitmoor mine, near Selby, North Yorkshire, yesterday.

MSC urged to expand training plan

By Our Labour Reporter

The Youth Training Scheme should be extended to include all school-leavers aged 17 and some aged 18, according to a paper to go before the Manpower Services Commission (MSC).

The MSC's youth training board yesterday endorsed research conducted by commission officials which argued that the system should include higher age groups. At the moment the YTS is available to school-leavers aged 16 along with 17-year-olds, after a period of unemployment.

The study contends that the scheme should be open to school and college leavers aged 18 who are entering longer-term training programmes.

Policeman dies in Belfast gun battle

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A policeman and a member of the Irish National Liberation Army died yesterday in a gun battle after security forces surrounded a flat in west Belfast.

Two police officers were also injured when shots were fired from a Russian-made AK47 automatic rifle as they attempted entry.

Police Constable Michael Todd, aged 22 from Lambeg, Co. Antrim, died in hospital. Last night his colleagues were described as "ill".

The INLA man who died was Paul "Bonanza" McCann, aged 20, from the Lower Falls area. Mr McCann came from the Lower Falls area of Belfast and was described by INLA as a staff officer of their organization and one of their finest volunteers.

Pig farmers join in attack on ministers

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Farmers yesterday denounced the Government's alleged mishandling of a programme to eradicate Aujeszky's pig disease and its refusal to provide financial help.

After the dairy farmers' discontent over the imposition of milk quotas, it has plunged relations between farming organizations and their traditional Conservative allies to their lowest level in memory.

Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, took the unusual step of issuing a statement describing the pig farmers' criticisms as "unfair and unjustified".

Later he told a National Farmers' Union branch meeting in York that, like his colleagues

At the very least the voters of Portsmouth South have given the Government a rude shock. But might they have done more than that? Will we look back on this by-election as a landmark in British politics.

That depends, I believe, upon two considerations. The first is whether the electorate might now be beginning to blame the Government for the level of unemployment.

It was at the Birmingham, Northfield by-election in October, 1982, that I first became aware that while unemployment was seen by many as a great national calamity it was not regarded as a political issue. Time and again I heard a forceful and articulate Labour candidate expound the evils of unemployment only to be greeted by the response: "But everybody's suffering from it these days."

How could the Government be held responsible for what had become the scourge of the western world? Would it not be like reshuffling the Cabinet in a drought to make the rain come?

This attitude to unemployment has been a dominating factor in British politics ever since. It has meant that Labour has been unable to capitalize on the country's greatest problem, and the Government's greatest failure, because this has been considered politically irrelevant. So long as this remains the public judgment the Conservatives must retain a precious advantage.

A straw in the wind

But when I was looking at the European election campaign in the Bristol area a fortnight ago I was struck by the resistance which, which people agreed to vote for the Labour candidate in protest against high unemployment. Admittedly, they seemed to be traditional Labour voters, but a good many of them had declined to accept that line of reasoning in Birmingham, Northfield.

It was no more than a straw in the wind. But now the political editor of *The Times*, Julian Hare, reports that the more decided influence than the fringes over rate capping on the Conservatives who deserted at Portsmouth "seems to have been a general anxiety about employment, stimulated by the continuing rundown at the dockyard."

If unemployment is now not only seen as a national catastrophe but also as a way of beginning to determine the way in which people vote, then the Portsmouth by-election will indeed come to be recognized as a political landmark. It will have signified a change in the political climate that will progressively transform the landscape.

But if it is found that there

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

has been no fundamental shift in the public attitude towards unemployment then there will be more than a few crumbs of comfort for the Conservatives to take from Portsmouth.

Can opportunity be seized?

Conservative dominance over the past few years has owed much to a divided opposition. So long as it is not clear whether Labour or the Liberal-Social Democratic Party Alliance presents the greater threat the Conservatives can afford to smile. If the Alliance triumph at Portsmouth South is balanced by Labour doing much better in the European elections that will tend to perpetuate the uncertainty.

This raises the second consideration - which the long-term significance of Portsmouth South will depend: Will the Alliance be able to seize this new opportunity? British political history over the past few years has been punctuated by the regular appearance of new openings from which the Alliance has been unable to profit.

It has now won an important but very much a local success, achieved with a strong local candidate and a concentration of effort upon a single constituency. It is not so well placed to fight across the country as a whole. That is why all the evidence suggests that the Alliance has done much worse in the European elections.

Portsmouth should be seen therefore as providing a new chance rather than a evidence of new strength. It shows what might be achieved if the Alliance could develop an effective organization and a consistent appeal. To do that it needs to sort itself out so that it can develop into a coherent political entity. Only if it does so is Portsmouth likely to mark any significant change in the balance of power between the opposition parties in this country.

PARLIAMENT June 15 1984

Labour seeks shooting inquiry

POLICING

A senior police officer unconnected with the robbery squad is to hold an inquiry into the shooting of two men in a North London post office on Thursday, Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, said in a statement to the Commons. His report will go to the Director of Public Prosecutions together with a separate report on the question of whether offences were committed by the men who were arrested.

Mr Brittan said it would be improper for him to say anything which could prejudice any subsequent proceedings.

When armed police officers had entered the post office they discovered that it had been broken into and two men were inside. There had then been a struggle but it would be wrong for him to comment in detail now on what followed. In a struggle two men whom the police were attempting to arrest were shot. Both were seriously injured. Three shots were fired and both officers had used their firearms.

The Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police (Sir Kenneth Newman) had confirmed that the firearms had been issued after the proper procedures had been complied with. The House had placed a heavy responsibility on police officers when they were required to be armed in the course of their duty. That must mean that when firearms

were used by the police the matter must be regarded as a serious one and fully inquired into.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, opposition spokesman on Home Affairs, asked Mr Brittan if the Metropolitan Police had observed the rules on the issue and use of firearms. These rules had said quite specifically that a weapon was to be used only in cases of absolute necessity, for example if the officer or person he was protecting was attacked by someone with a firearm or some other deadly weapon and could not otherwise reasonably protect himself or give protection. Press reports did not indicate that such conditions prevailed.

A Scotland Yard spokesman had been quoted as saying: "The threat was there. But the fact that a threat was not the same as the absolute necessity laid down by the Metropolitan Police."

Last December, in the light of the Woolf shooting, the Home Secretary said in a statement that an oral warning should be given. Had one been given in this case? Mr Brittan had also said then that the report by the Commissioner had revealed shortcomings in the selection and training of officers for firearms duties which would be looked into. Had these shortcomings been put right? Thirdly, Mr Brittan had said then that there was a need for a change. Had this happened?

Even if people are involved in criminal activity (he said) there

cannot, except in the most extreme circumstances, be any justification for shooting them down.

A police inquiry, of itself, will not satisfy public concern. In the light of the clear failure of measures taken after the shooting of Stephen Waldorf, we ask the Government to set up an independent inquiry into the issue and use of firearms by the police.

Mr Brittan I am satisfied that the rules on the issue of firearms were complied with. As to whether the rules on the use of firearms have been complied with, that is exactly the matter which is the subject of investigation. It would be highly improper for me or even anybody else to rush to a judgment on that.

On the question of the selection and training of officers in the use of firearms and the need for change, expressed in the light of the Waldorf incident, he was satisfied that the action he had announced in response to that incident of improved selection and training was going ahead in the way he had then indicated.

Mr Norman Atkinson (Tottenham, Lab) asked Mr Brittan to confirm that the criteria against which guns were issued to police was protection of life and not protection of property.

Was it normal for robbery squad officers to be issued with arms? There is anxiety (he said) that there seems to be a general drift, certainly a casual drift, into the normality of officers carrying arms. It was Mr Brittan's responsibility to tell MPs that he wished to reiterate the principles guiding Sir Kenneth Newman in this business of the Metropolitan Police using guns.

Mr Brittan I am happy to reiterate the Commissioner's principles and to assure Mr Atkinson that there is no question of Sir Kenneth or me supporting or allowing any kind of general drift into the use of arms as a regular matter.

The guidelines and my further announcement are designed to ensure that weapons are issued only under the tightest control and used in the rarest circumstances.

Mr Medya Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab), a former Home Secretary, said: I agree that these two reports should be made by the DfP and that they will need time. It would be foolish of us on the basis of newspaper reports to believe that we know the full facts. Will these two reports be brought to the attention of the House?

Should there not be a fuller inquiry into this whole drift?

Mr Brittan said for the moment he was sure that the serious investigation taking place was the right course. Reports to the DfP were not published, but if prosecutions flowed from those reports the matter became entirely in the public domain.

In the House of Lords the Health and Social Security Bill was further considered in committee and adjourned.

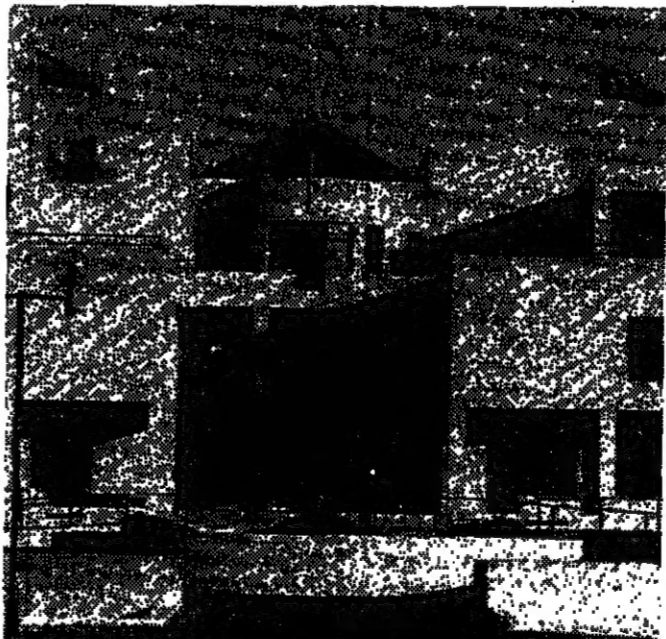
The office designed to be enjoyed

By Charles Kervit Architecture Correspondent

One piece of modern architecture to receive royal approval is the National Farmers' Union Mutual and Avon Insurance Group Head Office, Stratford-on-Avon, which was opened by Princess Anne on Thursday.

The £20m building which houses 500 staff, sits in a semi-rural setting in the Avon Valley. It was designed by Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners, responsible for the neo-renaissance design of Hillingdon Civic Centre, which deliberately mimics the surrounding pitched and tiled roofs of suburban Uxbridge.

Mr David Lloyd-Jones, project architect, is unsure about his stylistic references. The design's axiomatic and some of its starker elements, such as the square windows incised in the elevations of Bath stone, suggests



National Farmers' Union and Avon Insurance building a neo-classical and a neo-rationalist pedigree. The building replaces several smaller office premises in the town centre. The architects examined 22 sites before this one was chosen. It was decided to position the four-storey building well away from existing ones.

North Sea platforms too popular with marine life

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

The phenomenon of marine communities of more than 80 different forms of plant and animal life colonizing the submerged legs of the North Sea oil platforms could become rare when a new anti-fouling material invented by Shell is in extensive use.

These marine communities are not peculiar to the oil platforms, but similar to those which would develop in shipwrecks or any other structure that could be described as an artificial reef.

"What they are looking for is a place to settle. What you are seeing is intense competition for space. A oil platform is space," says Dr Robert Ralph, from the Department of Zoology at Aberdeen University.

The same technique is used in the west of Scotland where mussels are farmed. A form of raft is placed in the water and is soon colonized by plants and animals from the sea. Similar methods have been used in San Francisco Bay, using old trams.

The mussels, barnacles, tube worms and others which attach themselves to the platforms develop from planktonic larvae which drift with the ocean currents until they find a suitable home, such as an oil platform. It takes about a year to colonize the legs of a platform completely. The

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Family of US pilot killed on holiday get record £666,000 damages

The widow and two children of an American airline pilot, killed in a road crash soon after arriving in Scotland on holiday, were yesterday awarded record personal injury damages in Scotland of £666,468 by a civil jury at the Court of Session in Edinburgh.

At the end of a four day hearing, the jury awarded the widow, Mrs Karen Foot, aged 40, of Minnesota, a total of £424,648 for the loss of her husband, David, aged 39, and for her own injuries suffered in the crash. They had sued for a record personal injury claim of £1.2m.

Her daughter Kirsteen, aged 16, was awarded a total of £111,160 and her daughter Sally, aged 14, was awarded £130,660 damages for the injuries which they suffered, and for the loss of their father.

The family had sued Petrofina UK Limited of Bothwell Street, Glasgow and SMT (Sales and Service) Limited of West Campbell Street, Glasgow, blaming their respective employees for causing the accident.

Mr Foot, a £40,000-a-year pilot with North West Orient Airlines, was qualified to pilot Boeing and DC-10 aircraft and was in line for promotion.

The Foots had claimed they were picked up from Prestwick Airport after arriving in Scotland on April 24, 1980 by a Vauxhall Carlton car driven by Miss Wendy Kidston, an employee of SMT.

Soon afterwards, on the A77 Prestwick to Glasgow road a fuel tanker belonging to Petrofina and driven by their employee, Mr Neil Shaw drove across a break in the central reservation of a dual carriage-way to cross to an access road. The tanker was 41ft in length and more than 10ft high.

The Vauxhall hit the back of the tanker and Mr Foot, the passenger in front seat was killed and the rest of his family in the back seat were injured.

The jury heard evidence from witnesses that the Vauxhall car was being driven by Miss Kidston at speeds of up to 100 miles an hour shortly before the crash.

One witness, a lorry driver, Mr Raymond Allan aged 34, of Old Port Avenue, Stranraer, told the jury that just before the crash his lorry was overtaken by the Vauxhall. He said he turned to his passenger and exclaimed: "Look at that new car, going like a bat out of hell".

Miss Kidston claimed in court that she was travelling at speeds of up to 70 mph. She added: "I could not believe that the tanker was going to move into my path".

After the verdict Mrs Karen Foot, a former home economics teacher said: "I hope this case will in some way help the people of this country realize that the speeds they are driving at are deadly". She said that if the speed limit were reduced and lives were saved then her husband's death would not have been in vain.

Mrs Foot added: "I think the jury's verdict is a fair decision, but there is no amount of money that can bring back my husband". The previous highest personal injury damages awarded by a court in Scotland was about £150,000.



Marriage à la mode: Children from the Golders Green Chinese language school, north London, acting out a traditional Chinese wedding ceremony at the Commonwealth Institute in London. They were among many children who demonstrated marriage rites from around the world. (Photograph: John Voos).

Residents in accord on Alexandra Palace plan

Residents living near Alexandra Palace, in north London have withdrawn their opposition to Haringey Council's £34m rebuilding plans for the ruined building, but only after winning valuable concessions from the council, it was announced yesterday.

Agreement was reached minutes before the Parliamentary deadline, on Monday, for the new Alexandra Palace and Park Bill, which is needed to replace the Act of 1900 before Haringey can proceed with its plans. It was the climax of a five-year struggle, in which residents have opposed the council in the Lords, and forced a five-month public inquiry. They feared Haringey's plans could destroy local amenities by turning it into a grandiose loss-making exhibition centre.

The resident's Parliamentary agent, Mr Chris Hammett, chairman of the local pressure group Save Our Space, said: "We did not get all we wanted, but both sides made real gains."

Haringey have promised that they will accept a new 16-person committee to monitor events at the palace; that they will not build a new Disneyland there; nor will they solicit rates to subsidize the palace, which has never made money in the past.

Mr Hammett added: "We had to give way over the right to build a multi-storey car park, going out of fashion and had failed to appeal to younger drinkers."

Since 1979, sales of fortified wines have slumped by a fifth and it is estimated that sherry has lost about two million drinkers. This is far higher than the fall in consumption of whisky or beer. During the same period, sales of light wines have made steady progress and since the Budget, which reduced excise duty on wine by 18p a bottle, sales have climbed further.

Mr Arnold Tasker, the association's chairman, blamed "penal tax" for the fall and rejected as "absolute nonsense" that the drinks were simply going out of fashion and had failed to appeal to younger drinkers.

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Courts may stop divorce payments

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Courts will be under a statutory duty to consider whether maintenance orders should cease when the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill becomes law in September.

At present there are about 100,000 maintenance orders between divorced couples. Under the Bill's provisions, if a husband or wife seeks a variation of the order, a court will have to consider whether that order should at some point end.

The Lord Chancellor's Department said yesterday that this was likely to affect only a very few cases. The Bill's aim, he said, was for finally in a financial settlement, where that could be achieved without undue hardship.

A court might decide to set a date for the ending of maintenance payments to give the parties time to adjust. The provision affects periodic maintenance payments.

The couples most likely to be affected by the statutory requirement are those in which the wife is earning and capable of supporting herself, and where the support of children is not a consideration.

In addition, the Bill gives courts a new power to stipulate when making a maintenance order for a fixed term that it cannot be extended.

Nuclear dumps named

By a Staff Reporter

Dumping sites for low-level nuclear waste have been named by the Government after being identified by the magazine *Peace News* from official map coordinates. All are at sea, and most are no longer used.

More than 40,000 tonnes of waste were dumped between 1949 and 1976 in deep-water sites, which included one about 20 miles north of Guernsey; three in the Bay of Biscay; three more than 100 miles off Madeira and two west of the Outer Hebrides.

The sites were identified by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, which is responsible for dumping nuclear waste. Low-level waste comes from hospitals, civil and military nuclear establishments.

Tourists face car hire risks

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Too many British holiday-makers abroad are running foul of hidden pitfalls with cars hired overseas, because the travel trade is reluctant to spell out the dangers, the Automobile Association said yesterday.

The Association's magazine *Drive*, says: "Holiday vehicle rental can be a minefield, with no shortage of operators ready willing to rip off the unsuspecting. Badly maintained cars, indifferent breakdown assistance, hidden extras, and, worst of all, inadequate insurance, are the pitfalls awaiting the unwary."

It says the main problem is third party cover in respect of death and personal injury. In Britain, the law demands unlimited liability, but this is not always the case in other countries.

The magazine warns British holidaymakers heading for the United States to buy extra insurance before setting out. It cannot be bought by foreigners in the US itself.

Association staff visited five travel agents in an unnamed medium sized town, posing as customers wanting to book a

ty-drive, or pre-booked car hire holiday to the US. Only one agent mentioned the pitfalls.

● A new AA survey of service charges at 400 British garages reveals price variations of up to 100 per cent for a standard 12,000-miles service. London and southern garages were the most costly. The cheapest were in Tyne-Tees and the Borders.

● The average motorist is now spending almost a penny a mile more to run his car than he did a year ago.

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5,000 years of history in a wall

The Roystone Range Trail, Britain's first archaeological walk, is to open next Saturday.

The four-mile trail, between Youlgreave and Ashbourne in the southern part of the Peak District National Park, is the brainchild of a lecturer at Sheffield University, Dr Richard Hodges.

Mr Ken Smith, an archaeologist with the national park, said yesterday: "That the trail would show the development of the landscape over the last 5,000 years".

'Penal tax' blamed for sherry's decline

By Jeremy Warner

There has been a further sharp decline since the Budget in consumption of sherry - once Britain's favourite grape drink, but long since overtaken by wine - and other fortified drinks such as Vermouth, port and Madeira, the Wine and Spirit Association said yesterday.

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Licence refusal 'no slur' on Conteh

The claim by Mr John Conteh, the former world light-heavyweight boxing champion, that he did not get a fair hearing when the British Boxing Board of Control refused to renew his licence was challenged in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Alan Moses, for the board, said Mr Conteh, aged 33, had ample opportunity to argue his case when the board interviewed him last June.

Mr Moses was opening the board's defence to Mr Conteh's attempt to force a rehearing of his licence application.

Mr Conteh, of Bushey, Hertfordshire, claims that the board's refusal to sanction his comeback was an unlawful restraint of trade and against natural justice, and that its refusal to give reasons for its decision deprived him of the opportunity to meet the case against him.

Mr Moses told Mr Justice Mervyn Davies that the refusal was no slur on Mr Conteh, but the board felt that, if compelled to state its reasons in every case, its ability to reach honest decisions would be impaired.



John Conteh: Questions on personal life

Mr Conteh said that the interview had concentrated on his personal life rather than his fitness to box. He had been asked questions about his drinking and his lifestyle in the two years after his retirement from the ring four years ago.

He needed his licence back to enable him to earn a living, after the collapse of his restaurant business, he said. The hearing continues on Monday.

Train crash hero jailed for killing

A former skinhead who was honoured for rescuing the driver and passengers from a crashed London Underground train in 1980 was jailed for five years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday after a jury heard that his introduction to drugs and drink abuse led him to kill.

Joseph Plebanowicz, aged 22, was found guilty of the manslaughter of a North Sea oil worker, Mr Eric Wilson, aged 24. Plebanowicz had denied murder.

He moved into a semi-detached block of flats in Royal College Street, Kentish Town, north London, known as "Madhouse Mansions" and occupied by squatters, alcoholics and drug addicts.

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Police remove pupils

By a Staff Reporter

An investigation into a disturbance at the Red House School in Buxton, Norfolk, was launched yesterday after seven teenage pupils were removed by the police late on Thursday night.

Local people had called the police after seeing bottles thrown, windows smashed and branches torn from trees.

The school is run by a Danish cooperative which is also responsible for a centre on the island of St Vincent, in the Caribbean, where children are said to have run riot.

The seven teenagers, all from London boroughs, are now in the care of the Norfolk County Council social services, whose deputy director, Mr Edward Haddock, said: "Officials from the London boroughs will be seeing me and my opinion is that the children will be placed elsewhere".

There was no comment yesterday from the school's principal, Mr Stenn Conradsen. Meanwhile, some local people have put their homes up for sale since the school moved in at the beginning of last month.

The search for East/West dialogue

Comecon attack on US makes prospect of summit remote

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Prospects for a Soviet-American summit seem more remote than ever after a tough attack on the United States by the Comecon countries and insistence by Soviet officials that a summit would have to be carefully prepared.

A political declaration by this week's Comecon summit, released in Moscow yesterday, accused Washington of jeopardizing the "very existence of mankind", risking nuclear war and persistently using economic sanctions against the Soviet bloc "even in the food trade".

The document "Maintenance of peace and international economic cooperation" called for the consolidation of the détente of the 1970s and for further "honest, equal and constructive dialogue".

But the thrust of the statement was profoundly anti-American and Mr Leonid Zamyatin, the Kremlin's chief spokesman, said that a summit between Mr Chernomir and President Reagan was only a long-term possibility. Western diplomats said it was encouraging that Mr Zamyatin had spoken of Moscow's "desire for a summit with the United States" but noted that the pre-conditions for a summit had not changed.

On Thursday night Mr Reagan said that he was ready to meet Mr Chernomir at any time and without conditions. But Mr Zamyatin said there were many questions to be considered before high-level dialogue could become possible.

Diplomats said that the main obstacle still appeared to be the continuing deployment of new



Mr Chernomir: The preconditions remain

Nato missiles in Europe, which the Comecon political declaration said had ushered in "a new and very dangerous phase of the nuclear arms race".

The three-day summit, which ended on Thursday, also adopted a long-term economic cooperation programme entitled "On the main directions for further developing and deepening economic, scientific and technical cooperation within Comecon".

The statement, also released yesterday, stressed the need for industrial modernization and planning in the Soviet bloc, intensive technological and electronic research over a period of 20 years and measures to bring consumer goods and machinery in Russia and Eastern Europe up to "world technical standards". But there was strong evidence of disagreement, particularly over Russia's demand that its East European allies should supply Moscow with what the economic statement called "foodstuffs, con-

sumer goods and machinery of high quality" instead of selling such goods to the West for hard currency and exporting second-rate products to the Soviet Union.

Sources said that the high price of Soviet energy supplies to Eastern Europe had also caused dissension. Mr Boris Gostev, a senior Soviet economic official, acknowledged that the prices Russia charged Eastern Europe for oil were above world market levels and said that the summit had agreed to bring the cost of Soviet energy imports more closely into line with world prices. But he confirmed that the Soviet Union was reducing oil more profitably on the world market.

Observers note that the summit documents gave no indication that the talks had even attempted the overhaul of Comecon's mechanisms and structures as demanded by more forward looking Soviet bloc leaders. The current integration programme was adopted at the last summit in 1969 and confirmed two years later. But it has run into serious difficulties including the insistence of Hungary, Poland and East Germany on closer trade links with the West rather than with their Comecon partners.

The economic statement said that the transferable ruble, Comecon's trading currency, would be strengthened but did not elaborate. It also said that the role of the Comecon headquarters in Moscow would be enhanced. But this appeared to fall far short of the supranational institution long demanded by Moscow but resisted by the East Europeans.



Swiss watch: Elderly Swiss (above) wait to see the Pope at Einsiedeln yesterday where (right) he consecrated an altar in the abbey during his tour of Switzerland.

Chernomir haunted by shade of Andropov

From Our Own Correspondent Moscow

The shade of Yuri Andropov returned yesterday to haunt President Chernomir, with glowing tributes to the former leader in *Pravda* and other Soviet papers.

The Kremlin's normal custom is to bury deceased leaders rather than praise them. With the exception of Lenin most have been consigned to oblivion. President Brezhnev was hardly mentioned after his death in 1982, and the anniversary last November passed unmarked.

Yesterday's remarkable tributes to Mr Andropov, who died in February, appear to be a deliberate move by his protégé to ensure that his legacy remains alive.

Although a personality cult has been built up around Mr Chernomir, key Andropov supporters such as Mr Gorbachev, the Kremlin number two, remain in positions of power. They also remain committed to Mr Andropov's policies of managerial reform and economic efficiency, as well as his anti-corruption drive and discipline campaign.

The *Pravda* tribute, entitled, "A life devoted to the people", marked what would have been Mr Andropov's seventh birthday. It charted his rise to the top by way of the KGB, and described him as an experienced and wise leader who had understood the Soviet masses.

This week, while Mr Chernomir was opening the first Comecon summit for 15 years, a large plaque bearing a portrait of Mr Andropov was unveiled on the block of flats where he and other VIPs maintained their city residences. The memorial is still surrounded by mounds of freshly-cut red flowers, in contrast to a similar plaque commemorating Mr Brezhnev not far away, which is virtually unnoticed.

"The struggle between the Brezhnevites and the Andropovites goes on", said one informed Soviet source.

Mr Chernomir, aged 72, has only occasionally mentioned his predecessor since coming to power in February with the support of party apparatchiks dismayed by the purges and policy changes of the Andropov era.

Iranians defect to Egypt in jet

Cairo (Reuters) - Eight Iranian, apparently defectors, commandeered an Iranian airliner yesterday and flew it to Luxor in Upper Egypt, where they sought political asylum, Egyptian Defence Ministry officials said.

The officials said the aircraft, a twin-engine Fokker Friendship F27 transport plane, carried only eight people and not 44 as originally thought by Egyptian authorities. Some of those on board were reported to be military personnel.

Officials at Luxor airport said that two of those on board had disembarked to conduct negotiations. The aircraft touched down at Luxor at 2.30pm (1.30pm BST), after earlier landing at Bahrain and, according to Bahrain aviation sources, in Saudi Arabia.

Defence Ministry sources said they understood the F27 was being used as a Navy transport.

There have been several incidents in recent months in which Iranian defectors have flown aircraft to Arab states. According to diplomatic sources, an Iranian fighter pilot defected last month to Saudi Arabia, and other Iranians flew a helicopter to the Egyptian Red Sea port of Safage.

Arab Gulf States have seemed anxious not to provoke Iran into escalating attacks on oil tankers in the Gulf, which could explain why it had to fly on to Egypt, the sources said. Egyptians, militarily much more powerful than the Gulf states, are probably less sensitive; they gave refuge to the late Shah, who is buried in Cairo.

Egyptian security named the aircraft's commander Lieutenant-Colonel Hussain Ghaderman and his co-pilot as Lieutenant-Colonel Mohamed Shobek. The two disembarked and negotiated with the Governor of Qena, Mr Abdel-

Halim Said, whose jurisdiction includes Luxor.

NEW YORK: Iran and Iraq have reached agreement on the creation of a United Nations observer mission to monitor compliance with the limited ceasefire in the Gulf war with regard to civilian targets (Zoriana Fysarivsky writes).

Although final details of the observer force have still to be worked out, sources say that the mission will consist of about a dozen observers, who will either be drawn from the UN truce supervision organization, with headquarters in Jerusalem, or a new force will be set up specifically for the Gulf.

BERNE: The Swiss Foreign Minister, Mr Pierre Aubert, has ordered an inquiry into allegations in the French satirical magazine, *Le Canard Enchaîné*, that Iranian diplomats and Israeli arms dealers had met at the Swiss Embassy in Paris (Reuters reports).

Passer-by injured in S African blast

Johannesburg - An explosion on the premises of a second-hand car dealer injured one black man in the chest and legs, damaged about 10 cars and shattered windows in buildings across the street in central Johannesburg yesterday (Michael Hornsby writes).

A police spokesman said the explosion went off under a car, but it was not possible to say if it was a bomb. Eye-witnesses said the injured man, who has been named as Mr James Matibane, had been walking along the pavement outside the used-car lot at the time of the blast. An ambulance, a fire engine and the police arrived and the area was cordoned off.

Extortionist is still suspect

Chicago (AP) - James Lewis, aged 37, sentenced here yesterday to 10 years prison for trying to extort \$1m from the makers of the drug Tylenol, is still a suspect in the deaths of seven people who died from cyanide-spiked bottles of the painkiller, a federal prosecutor said.

Lewis admitted during his trial writing to the manufacturer demanding the money "to stop the killing". This raised doubts about his innocence, Mr Dan Webb, US attorney said.

Thief hanged in Sudan

Khartoum (Reuters) - A convicted thief was hanged in public yesterday and his body left on display for 30 minutes in the first such execution since Islamic Sharia law was introduced in Sudan last September.

A planned crucifixion of the body was abandoned, apparently because the necessary equipment was not available. Later, two convicted thieves had their hands amputated.

Fibre first

Tokyo (AP) - The world's first commercial submarine cable using optical fibres will be laid between Honshu and Hokkaido islands today, the state-owned Nippon Telegraph & Telephone company said. Two inches wide, the 24-mile cable has capacity for 34,560 telephone circuits.

Frontier delays

Aosta (AFP) - Hundreds of lorries were held up yesterday at Italian frontier posts on the fourth day of a customs overtime ban over a pay and staffing dispute. The Mont Blanc and Brenner Pass routes were normal.

Governor to die

Ankara (Reuters) - Saim Sener, former governor of a prison in Izmit, near Istanbul, has been sentenced to death for fatally beating a prison inmate. Sadan Gazeteci, in 1980. Five prison warders were jailed for up to 17 years.

Witchcraft fear

La Baule (AP) - Two hundred farm animals, including rabbits, chickens, ducks, a goat, and a lamb, had their throats cut around this western French town this week. Noting that the 30 adult rabbits slain had also lost an eye, locals suspect witchcraft.

Reagan lobs ball into court of the Soviet leader

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Like a tennis champion trying to gain the upper hand in the fifth set, President Reagan has slammed the ball deep into the Soviet court by casting his conditions for a summit meeting with President Chernomir.

He has also neatly volleyed his democratic opponents by declaring that he is "ready, willing and able" to meet Mr Chernomir even if Moscow did not return to the stalled nuclear arms reduction talks in Geneva.

All of the Democratic candidates for the presidential nomination have bitterly criticized President Reagan's arms control record but have blamed him for failing to hold a summit with Moscow during the three and a half years he has been in office.

President Reagan's offer to "meet and talk any time" with President Chernomir was made in response to questions during a televised press conference at the White House on Thursday night.

The President took a far more positive attitude towards a meeting with Soviet leaders. Not only did he refrain from repeating the two conditions he had previously laid down - that there should be a specific agenda and a reasonable chance of achieving tangible results - but he went out of his way to say there did not have to be a "pre-constructed meeting" with a list of points agreed in advance.

Furthermore, when asked

whether he would be willing to meet Mr Chernomir even if the Russians did not return to the nuclear negotiating table he replied: "Yes, I'd be willing."

This was a very different President Reagan from the one who not so long ago referred to the Soviet Union as "the evil empire" and has followed a tough anti-Soviet line throughout most of his administration.

During his press conference the President also made a number of other conciliatory gestures. He abandoned his previous refusal to negotiate with Moscow a treaty to limit anti-satellite weapons, saying that "we haven't slammed the door" to such negotiations.

He was responding to President Chernomir's call earlier



Mr Reagan speaking in the White House

this week for talks to ban such weapons. The Administration had responded coolly to the Soviet offer, because it maintains that there is no effective method for verifying a comprehensive anti-satellite weapons ban treaty.

The President also tried to assuage Moscow's fears about the current US military buildup by saying that he did not want nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union - but parity. "I would prefer that we not ask for superiority," he declared.

US officials yesterday described the President's remarks as a change in tone, rather than a new position. They cautioned against the prospect of an early summit being held, pointing to the President's statement that he would not expect them (the Russians) to do anything that might help me in the coming elections.

However, conciliatory remarks made by Mr Leonid Zamyatin, the chief Kremlin spokesman, a few hours before the President spoke, have given rise to speculation that Moscow may also be beginning to show more interest in a summit.

The President's statement clearly that it was now up to Moscow to return his forward drive to the summit. He blamed the Soviet leadership for the current near-breakdown in communications between the two superpowers and emphasized: "I am willing to talk and meet any time."

Troops man rooftops as Uruguay bans rally

Montevideo (Reuters) - Troops manned rooftops and hospitals cleared emergency wards yesterday as Uruguay's military Government appeared set to confront a massive rally called to mark the return from exile today of the banned presidential candidate Señor Aldunate.

Authorities reinforced a ban on demonstrations, warning the public to keep away from the rally called by the opposition Blanco party to welcome home its 65-year-old leader.

"Those who organize or take part in (demonstrations) will run the ensuing risks besides being liable to punishment", a Government radio broadcast said.

Military sources said troops were preparing to move towards the capital. Residents reported

that armed sailors were taking positions on rooftops in the port area where he is due to arrive after crossing the River Plate from Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES: Marches by right and left-wing groups of thousands of demonstrators in Argentina drew a low turnout as most people preferred to ignore the second anniversary of the surrender at Port Stanley.

An organization of former conscripts who are demanding medical and social benefits from the government attracted a crowd of about 3,000 youths for a march to the National Congress. A second march organized jointly by a separate veterans group and a fringe right-wing nationalist group, drew only about 300 supporters.

Nicaraguans send rebels fleeing to Costa Rica

From Martin Honey, San José

About 5,000 Nicaraguan soldiers are sweeping along the San Juan river, sending wounded deserting rebels fleeing into Costa Rica, in the largest operation launched against anti-Sandinista guerrillas bases in southern Nicaragua.

According to Costa Rican and Nicaraguan officials, guerrillas from the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) have put up little resistance since the offensive began last weekend.

ARDE's estimated 1,600 combatants located along the river, which divides Nicaragua and Costa Rica, are said to be desperately short of ammunition, food and clothing, and virtually leaderless. ARDE commander Señor Eden Pastora and another top official were

seriously wounded when a bomb exploded at a press conference last month. Another commander, known as "Tadeo", is reported wounded in the current fighting.

Last month the CIA suspended its covert deliveries of money and supplies to ARDE, after Commander Pastora's refusal to form an alliance with the Honduran-based anti-Sandinista movement, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN).

Señor Edmundo Solano, the Costa Rican Minister of Public Security, described ARDE's forces as "demoralized" and "disintegrating" and said Costa Rica is getting ready for a massive influx of fleeing combatants.

German unions and bosses bow to pressure

From Michael Binyon Bonn

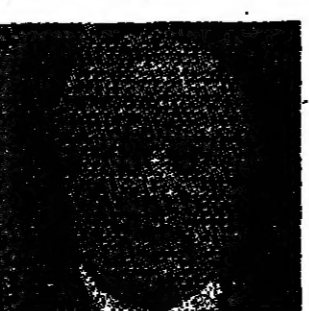
The giant metalworkers' union, IG Metall, and the engineering employers announced yesterday that they are willing to call in outside arbitrators in an attempt to end the strike, now in its fifth week. Both sides agreed to invite Herr Georg Leber, a former Social Democrat Minister of Defence, to chair an eight-man panel.

The employers, however, said that all decisions in the conciliation process would have to be unanimous. They also want the arbitrators to deal jointly with the negotiations in the Frankfurt and Stuttgart

areas, which IG Metall prefers to keep separate.

No date has been fixed for the arbitration, but pressures on both sides to end the damaging strike are growing. The union has already paid out more than half its strike fund of DM425m (about £110m) and 47 million man hours have been lost.

Chancellor Kohl again firmly decried on Thursday that the Government was ready to intervene, saying it was more sensible if those involved sat down together. Herr Norbert Blum, the Minister of Labour, yesterday welcomed arbitration and criticized what he saw as the language of the class struggle on the union side. He



Herr Georg Leber: Man in the middle.

also chided those employers who thought they could smash the unions. The strikes have already

made about 400,000 people idle, and more will be affected on Monday when employers have threatened to lock out another 30,000 workers in the Frankfurt area. Car companies, now at a standstill, have put their losses at billions of marks. The General Motors subsidiary, Opel, announced on Thursday that it has lost more than DM1,000m and, if the strike continued, it would threaten investment plans and cut Opel car production in Europe by 10 per cent a year.

In a separate dispute about pay, Lufthansa's internal flights were held up yesterday when employees staged warning strikes lasting two hours.

Refugees find China too harsh

From Nell Kelly Bangkok

Most of the refugees from Laos who volunteered to be resettled in China are reported to have fled into Burma and Thailand.

Some 300 have already reached Thailand and, according to Western aid workers on the Thai-Burmese border, another 2,000 have now arrived there.

In 1980 more than 2,700 Laotians in Thai refugee camps volunteered to be resettled in Yunnan province in southern China.

Four months ago 300 of those Laotians arrived on a small island in the Mekong river, which marks the Thai-Laotian border. They had sailed down the river after trekking through jungle and mountains for two months after leaving Yunnan province, apparently without hindrance. Laotian authorities on the island said the refugees could not stay there.

Last week United Nations officials evacuated them from the island as it was about to be engulfed by the rain-swollen river. They are now in a transit camp outside Bangkok waiting to go back to China.

Many of them, however, are refusing to go back complaining that life is too harsh. They say there are no jobs for them and they cannot speak the local dialect.

Some with relatives in the United States, France and other Western countries obviously hope they will be able to go there.

However, that Thai Government is insisting they return to China. UN officials admit they are in a dilemma, since to force refugees into a country against their will contravenes the basic rule of the United Nations refugee operations.

As of June 18th, 1984: An historical event in the Egyptian Press

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Al Ahram

Will be available daily to every Egyptian and Arab in all the capitals of Europe, Canada and the United States.

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Killings continue in Punjab villages as Army hunts militants

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

In spite of military claims that the terrorist movement in Punjab has been broken, sporadic killings, attributed to "extremists", are continuing. In the past 24 hours three people have died in attacks in country villages in Gurdaspur district: two were shot and one died of stab wounds. Attempts were also made to set fire to a post office and a small railway station.

Nevertheless, Major General K. S. Brar, the man who led the troops in the assault on the Golden Temple, said yesterday: "The backbone of the separatists has been broken". The Army, he claimed, has purged the temple complex of the separatist leadership and the hardcore men.

The general admitted, though, that small bands of militants were still prowling the state. Cordon and search operations were being carried out in the country villages to try to nail them down. "We are not doing it on a haphazard basis", General R. S. Dyal, military advisor to the Punjab Governor, told me. "We do it when we have information."

A total of 83 people were arrested by the Army yesterday, including some hardcore "pro-Bhindranwale" elements, according to a military spokesman. It was also disclosed that a huge cache of drugs had been found in the Golden Temple when it was searched after its seizure.

Intelligence sources said that

horror and hashish worth millions of dollars on the street were found in a room near the one occupied by Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, the extremist leader.

The sources said that heroin smuggling was used to establish contacts across the nearby border with Pakistan, and a regular trade in drugs and guns followed. "Sometimes it was just a barter deal - heroin for arms", the sources said.

The inquest on Sant Bhindranwale, details of which were made public yesterday, showed that he died from 14 bullet wounds, six of them in his head.

Meanwhile, a report on attitudes of rural Sikhs to the events in the Golden Temple shows that the Government is universally blamed for having violated the sanctity of the temple, and that no blame is laid at the door of the extremists for their part in polluting it.

The report in the Calcutta English-language daily, *The Statesman*, was prepared by rural reporters who toured the Punjab, talking to Sikhs wherever they went.

● **ASSAM ARRESTS:** Police in the north-east state of Assam have arrested 300 people as a preventive measure against a state-wide 24-hour strike. Police paraded in Guwahati, the state capital, have been stepped up after an explosion at a bazaar in the city on Wednesday night (Reuters reports).

Uganda revival prompts change in currency rate

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Uganda has dispensed with a novel dual currency rate system adopted two years ago at the instigation of the International Monetary Fund with the aim of stabilizing the economy.

President Obote, who is also Finance Minister, announced in his budget speech this week that, for the first time for more than a decade, Uganda had achieved a balance of payments surplus.

For the past two years, foreign exchange for non-essential imports has been auctioned by the Central Bank at a rate

above that for such items as government loan repayments. The two exchange rates have now been merged because the gap between them had fallen in recent months.

Ugandan importers, would-be travellers and other non-essential users will still have to register bids for foreign currency.

Uganda's currency has depreciated sharply in recent years but President Obote this week said that payments to farmers for coffee, cotton, tea and tobacco.



In safe hands: Oslo's curator, Mr. Leif Flahter, shows the stolen works

Swazis pledge to investigate fraud

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Swaziland has offered to carry out an investigation into an alleged multi-million fraud, involving the non-payment of customs duties, in cooperation with South African officials.

The assurance has been given by the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimphe Dlamini, who says the investigation will aim at the successful conclusion of the case and the prosecution of the companies and individuals involved.

The offer falls somewhat short of an earlier demand from Pretoria that the fraud allegations should be investigated

by a commission composed of officials from the four member states of the Southern African Customs Union - South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana.

Each member receives a share of the customs duties levied on imports into the area.

The fraud scandal came to light as a result of a power struggle in Swaziland which led a week ago to the dismissal of Dr Sibusiso Nkomo, the Finance Minister. Mr Richard Dlamini, the Foreign Minister, and chiefs of the Army and

police by the Ligoqo, a supreme council of tribal elders.

Plea for hunger strikers

From Desha Trevisan, Belgrade

Yugoslavs from all parts of the country and all walks of life have appealed for the release of four dissidents who have been on hunger strike since their arrest a month ago.

The petition signed by 230 people, was addressed to the state presidency and it called on its nine members to use their constitutional prerogative to enable the hunger strikers to defend themselves. Such a move would safeguard against

"possible tragic consequences", as the defendants, convinced of their innocence, are determined to continue their hunger strike.

Mr Pavlosko Imsirovic, Mr Vlado Mijanovic and Mr Milan Nikolic are being questioned in a Belgrade prison. Another hunger striker, Dr Vojislav Seselj, a university lecturer, is on hunger strike in Sarajevo. All have been moved to hospital but only one, Mr Milan Nikolic, is said to have ended his fast.

Recovered art works put on show

Wiesbaden (Reuter) - Seven

stolen art masterpieces which were recovered in a raid nearly two years after they disappeared, were exhibited by police yesterday.

The paintings, by Gauguin, Goya, Picasso, Rembrandt and Van Gogh, were stolen from the Norwegian National Gallery in Oslo.

A Gauguin painting of a vase of flowers, stolen at the same time, is still missing, but police hope they were "not without hope" of recovering it.

Herr Albert Farwick, Chief Public Prosecutor of Hesse, said at a press conference: "These paintings were among the 12 most sought-after art works in the world. Their loss was almost incalculable, but the value of the paintings is set at around DM 15m (£5m)."

The works were recovered on Thursday when police surrounded a parked car. The paintings were found in a suitcase and the driver, a German man, was taken into custody.

The seven works are "Night Scene from the Lighthouse" by Goya, an early portrait of a woman by Gauguin, two Cubist paintings of a guitar by Picasso, a Van Gogh self-portrait and two small Rembrandt paintings.

Low Dutch turnout hits Labour

From Robert Schull, Amsterdam

The turnout in the Netherlands was disappointing. According to a projection published by the Dutch press agency, ANP, even fewer of the ten million electorate bothered to vote than in 1979.

The low turnout partially explains why Labour appears to have done far worse than opinion polls had predicted. But it is also thought that Labour's attempt to turn a European Parliament vote for Labour into a vote against

crisis missiles misfired. The skillful handling by Mr Ruud Lubbers, the Christian Democrat Prime Minister, of the debate in the lower house on the eve of the elections, is thought to have improved his party's election result.

Socialists aim to outdo Greek opposition rally

From Our Own Correspondent Athens

The ruling Greek Socialist Party was trying to outmatch last night the gigantic rally that their Conservative rivals, the New Democracy party, staged in Athens on Thursday, which was one of the largest political meetings ever held in Greece.

The two rallies in Constitution Square, attended by hundreds of thousands of flag-waving, slogan-chanting supporters, would up one of the most impassioned election campaigns the country had seen for at least two decades.

This contrasted sharply with the apathy the European elections seemed to evoke in most other EEC countries. In Greece voters are behaving as if they are electing their next government tomorrow.

Tory gains in Denmark likely

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

Telephone polls conducted for Danish television news predict that the Conservative Party, the Centre Democrats' right-wing centre-right coalition will emerge as the greatest single victor, despite strong showing by anti-EEC parties. Only 52 per cent of the electorate bothered to vote.

The survey, conducted by the Vistrom Institute, predicted a doubling of Conservative seats in Strasbourg from two to four, a 36 per cent in 1979.

with the other pro-EEC government parties, the Venstre Liberals losing one seat to hold two, the Centre Democrats keeping their present single seat and the Christian People's Party failing to win representation.

This gives the Government the prospect of holding a total of seven of Denmark's 16 seats in Strasbourg, after securing 43 per cent of the vote compared to 36 per cent in 1979.

The anti-EEC parties primarily the Popular Movement against the EEC and the Socialist People's Party, are forecast to come a very close second, possibly winning as many as 6 seats, one more than they currently hold, with around 30 per cent of the vote.

The Social Democrats, who are lukewarm on Europe, seem likely to retain their three seats with an unchanged 20 per cent of the vote.

Queen's Bench Division

Councils can subscribe to association

Regina v Bromley London Borough Council and Others. Ex parte Lambeth London Borough Council and Others. Before Mr Justice Hodgson. [Judgment delivered June 15]

The High Court had jurisdiction to entertain an application for judicial review by way of a declaration even though no decision was being challenged and none of the prerogative orders of certiorari, mandamus or prohibition would be available.

Accordingly the court had jurisdiction on an application for judicial review to consider whether it ought to grant a declaration that the payment by a local authority of a subscription to the Association of London Authorities would, on its amended constitution, be lawful under section 143 of the Local Government Act 1972. Such a payment would be lawful and it was appropriate to grant the declaration sought.

Mr Justice Hodgson held in the Queen's Bench Division, granting an application by the councils of the London Boroughs of Lambeth, Croydon, Kingston, Haringey, Newham, Lewisham, Greenwich, Hackney,arking and Dapcham, and Southwark for judicial review by way of such a declaration. The application was opposed by the councils of the London Boroughs of Bromley, City of Westminster, Havering, Enfield and Redbridge, but supported by the Greater London Council and the Inner London Education Authority.

Section 31 of the Supreme Court Act 1981 provides: "(1) An application to the High Court for one or more of the following forms of relief, namely - (a) an order of mandamus, prohibition or certiorari; (b) a declaration or injunction; (c) an order of specific performance; shall be made in accordance with rules of court to be made by a procedure to be known as judicial review."

"(2) A declaration may be made or an injunction granted under this subsection in any case where an application for judicial review, seeking that relief, has been made and the High Court considers that, having regard to - (a) the nature of the matters in respect of which relief may be granted by certiorari, prohibition or certiorari; (b) the nature of the persons and bodies against whom relief may be granted by such orders; and (c) the circumstances of the case, it would be just and convenient for the declaration to be made or the injunction to be granted, as the case may be."

Mr Roger Henderson, QC, and Mr Jonathan Milner for the applicants; Mr Anthony Scriven, QC and Mr Alan Wilkie for the respondent boroughs; Mr Eldred Farnham, QC and Mr Brian Keith for the GLC and ILA.

MR JUSTICE HODGSON said that the respondent boroughs had challenged the court's jurisdiction to grant the declaration. The word "jurisdiction" was used in two senses, as Lord Justice Diplock had observed in *Garthwaite v Garthwaite* (1964) P 356, 387: a narrow and strict sense, which connoted the

limits imposed on the power of the court to hear and determine issues between persons seeking to enforce themselves of its process; and a wider sense, which embraced also the settled practice of the court as to the way in which it would exercise its power to hear and determine issues which fell within its jurisdiction in the strict sense, or as to the circumstances in which it would refuse or grant a particular prerogative order. In the strict sense, jurisdiction, in the strict sense, to grant.

In this case, jurisdiction had been challenged in both senses. First, the respondent boroughs had argued that the court had no jurisdiction in the strict sense, to grant judicial review at all unless there was a judgment, order or decision to be reviewed, or to grant a declaration on an application for judicial review unless one of the prerogative orders was also claimed in the application and would apart from convenience, have been an appropriate remedy.

In *R v Infant Remand Committee, ex parte National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses Ltd* (1983) AC 617, 629, 639, 647, 657 the House of Lords had held that section 33 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, rule 2 of which provided that an application for a declaration or injunction might be made on an application for judicial review, was only a procedural provision and had not enlarged the pre-existing jurisdiction, (in the strict sense) of the court.

It could not have given the court power to make declarations where, as a matter of substantive law, they could not have been granted before. Accordingly, the respondent boroughs could only be granted a declaration on an application for judicial review as an adjunct to a claim for a prerogative order.

However, since that case had been decided, section 31 of the 1981 Act had become law. In his Lordship's judgment, the effect of section 31(2) was that it was not now necessary to consider whether one of the prerogative orders would have been available on the facts of the instant case, but whether the declaration was the sort of thing to which a prerogative order could apply.

This case was clearly within the public law field, relief being claimed against public bodies in respect of public rights. Moreover the requirements of section 31(1) that an application for a declaration falling within section 31(2) "shall" be made under Order 53 fortified his Lordship in his conclusion that section 31 had enlarged the court's jurisdiction.

It had been designed to make it clear that the procedural restrictions which had formerly applied to applications for judicial review as an adjunct to other relief, a similar provision could have been included with regard to declarations, but had not been.

The respondent, borough had cited *Law v National Greyhound*

Racing Club Ltd (1983) 1 WLR 1302 in support of this contention. In his Lordship's judgment that case was of no assistance here, concerned as it was with an application which the Court of Appeal had held concerned private law rights and thus could not be made by judicial review.

Accordingly his Lordship had concluded that he did have jurisdiction in the strict sense to grant a declaration. He had reached the opposite conclusion he would have made an order under Order 53, rule 9(5) that the proceedings continue as if begun by writ or originating summons, unless constrained by authority to the contrary. Some doubt had been cast upon his power to make such an order by the Court of Appeal in *R v East Berkshire Health Authority, ex parte Walsh* (The Times, May 15), but it was probable that that case did not lay down any general principles.

The challenge to the court's jurisdiction in the wider sense had been that, as the authorities, this was not a case in which the court would grant a declaration. The applicants had not been seeking an advisory opinion of the court, and a declaration was not available where no claim or right had been asserted by a respondent who would constitute a "proper counterparty"; a declaration would not bind the respondent boroughs as they had asserted no right, rights of the ratepayers and the district auditor, who were not parties, could be prejudiced by the declaration sought and its exercise was academic and futile.

In his Lordship's judgment, this dispute was anything but academic, concerned as it was with whether the Association of London Authorities could continue to exist.

The declaration if granted would bind all the London boroughs and the GLC and ILA, and the statutory remedies of the ratepayers and district auditor would be unaffected.

Having reviewed the authorities, his Lordship said that the power of the court to grant a declaration in a properly constituted case was very wide. The policy of the court had been that stated by Lord Dunsedin in *Russian Bank v British Bank for Foreign Trade Ltd* (1911) 2 AC 438, 447: there was a reluctance to fetter the exercise of the discretion in any particular way, but there was a long-standing policy against granting declarations on academic or hypothetical questions where there was no proper counterparty.

In this case, Bromley London Borough Council had a real interest in opposing the application, as was demonstrated by their successful application for a declaration that payment of subscriptions to the Association under its old constitution were unlawful in *R v Greater London Council, ex parte Greater London Borough Council* (The Times March 27), and it could not deny the applicants their remedy by refusing to express a view as to whether payment would be lawful under the amended constitution.

Bromley was a "proper counterparty" within Lord Dunsedin's expression, and his Lordship had

found two cases particularly helpful in reaching this conclusion. *Northwood UDC v Leigh* (1931) LTR 208 and *R v Ealing London Borough Council, ex parte Race Relations Board* (1971) 1 QB 304.

The respondent boroughs had cited *R v City of London* (1979) Ch 54 in support of their contention that the matter was hypothetical. His Lordship distinguished that case, which had concerned only private law rights, from the present case, in which the respondents wished to know whether they could lawfully spend ratepayers' money.

This was a case where the declaration made ought to be granted if the applicants could satisfy his Lordship that the payments would be lawful.

All the defects of the original constitution which had caused Mr Justice Kerr to grant a declaration in the GLC case had now been removed by amendment: it no longer required members to support party political objects and returned the views of all members would be represented by the association and that minority groups would be proportionately represented on negotiating bodies. The association was now clearly for consultation and discussion on matters relevant to local government, and in the absence of any evidence of malice, the views of the members of the association, his Lordship was bound to conclude that the payment of subscriptions to the association was *intra vires* section 143 of the 1972 Act and generally lawful.

Solicitors: Mr R. J. M. Mellor, Lambeth; Mr J. S. Bessenden, Bromley; Mr J. N. Fitzpatrick.

Before Lord Justice Kerr, Mr Justice Tudor Evans and Mr Justice Mann. [Judgment delivered June 15]

It was not necessary for the act of a landlord to amount to a breach of a tenant's or licensee's right of occupation before it could constitute an act of harassment for the purposes of an offence under section 1(3) of the Protection from Eviction Act 1977.

For the purposes of an offence under section 1(2) of the 1977 Act, namely, unlawfully depriving a residential occupier of his occupation of the premises, the deprivation of occupation had to have the character of an "eviction".

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) so held, dismissing Mrs Helen Yuthiwan's appeal against her conviction at Inner London Crown Court (Mr Assistant Recorder D. Miller and a jury) on September 24, 1982, of harassment of a residential occupier, Mr Martin Nelson, contrary to section 1(3) of the Protection from Eviction Act 1977, and allowing her appeal against conviction of unlawfully depriving Mr Nelson of his occupation of premises, contrary to section 1(2) of the Act.

Mr Geoffrey Stephenson, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals for the defendant, Miss Jane Giff for the prosecutor.

Law Report June 16 1984

Exclusive jurisdiction clause enforceable

The Benary. Before Lord Justice Ackner, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Oliver. [Judgment delivered June 15]

A clause in a contract of carriage by which the parties agreed to submit any dispute to the court of a country in which the package liability of a shipowner or charterer might be limited, less than the claims and to serve that work on the charterers in Indonesia.

The charterers applied to stay the actions on the ground that the contract of carriage to which the clause related was not a contract of carriage by sea, but a contract of carriage by air, and that the clause was void and of no effect. The steps in that argument were:

1. The courts of Indonesia would not apply the Hague-Visby Rules as they were not parties to the Convention which selects as the exclusive forum for the resolution of disputes a court which will not apply the Hague-Visby Rules. . . does not necessarily always have the effect of lessening the liability of the carrier in a way that attracts the application of article III, rule 8."

He then said that the time at which to consider the clause was when a dispute arose and the carrier sought to rely on the clause.

Only then, and only if it was established that the clause was chosen as the exclusive forum would apply a domestic substantive law which would result in limiting the carrier's liability to a sum lower than that to which he would be

entitled if article IV, rule 5 of the Hague-Visby Rules applied. . . could a court conclude that the clause was void and of no effect."

In the present case, it was only when Mr Gray, the charterer's solicitor, had sworn his affidavit in support of the summons to stay that the nature of the dispute had first become defined.

By that affidavit, the charterers undertook: (a) to admit liability, subject to their right to tonnage limitation; (b) to provide security in Indonesia; (c) to accept that package limitation provided for in the Hague-Visby Rules and (d) to waive any time bar which might be applicable in Indonesia.

The charterers were not seeking to lessen their liability "otherwise than as provided in the Hague-Visby Rules" . . . as provided in article III, rule 8, since they were relying on tonnage limitation and not package limitation.

By article VIII of the rules: "The parties shall not do so dependent on a proper construction of the contract of carriage under any statute for the time being in force relating to the limitation of the liability of owners of sea-going vessels."

There lay the crux of the case. Under article 474 of the Indonesian Commercial Code the charterers were entitled to limit their overall liability, provided that the loss of or damage to the cargo was not caused by their intentional act or gross default (and that was not suggested) on a tonnage basis to 30 rupiahs per cubic metre net volume of the vessel, to include both costs and interest. That was the equivalent of about US\$1,200.

The owners contended that it was only the English tonnage limitation (under the merchant shipping Act 1924) which had been preserved by article VIII, because the words "any statute" in that article meant "any English statute".

However, few of the facts that the rules, though included in an English statute, were not an English statute. It would be remarkable to find that an English statute had been selected for such special treatment.

But Lord Justice Dunn concluded that the Indonesian Commercial Code was "any statute" within the meaning of article VIII of the rules, and that the invocation of article 474 of that code did not offend against article III, rule 8, although it would lessen the liability of the charterers, it did so by virtue of being preserved by article VIII of the rules, and therefore not "otherwise than as provided for in these rules". Thus, in his Lordship's judgment, clause 33 of the bill of lading was a valid exclusive jurisdiction clause.

Lord Justice Dunn delivered a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Dillon agreed.

Solicitors: Richards Butler & Co, Clyde & Co.

Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1924, the Hague-Visby Rules applied to six of the eight bills of lading, because the port of shipment had been one in the United Kingdom.

3. By article III, rule 8 of the rules: "Any clause, covenant or agreement in a contract of carriage relieving the carrier of liability for loss or damage to, or in connection with, goods, arising from negligence, fault or failure in the duties and obligations provided in this article, lessening such liability otherwise than as provided in these rules shall be null and void and of no effect."

The owners had relied heavily on the House of Lords decision in *The Mordian* (sub nom *The Hollandia*) (1983) AC 563, in which his Lordship referred in some detail.

Lord Diplock had said (at pp 574B to 575D): "A choice of forum clause which selects as the exclusive forum for the resolution of disputes a court which will not apply the Hague-Visby Rules . . . does not necessarily always have the effect of lessening the liability of the carrier in a way that attracts the application of article III, rule 8."

He then said that the time at which to consider the clause was when a dispute arose and the carrier sought to rely on the clause.

Only then, and only if it was established that the clause was chosen as the exclusive forum would apply a domestic substantive law which would result in limiting the carrier's liability to a sum lower than that to which he would be

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Exclusive jurisdiction clause enforceable

The Benary. Before Lord Justice Ackner, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Oliver. [Judgment delivered June 15]

A clause in a contract of carriage by which the parties agreed to submit any dispute to the court of a country in which the package liability of a shipowner or charterer might be limited, less than the claims and to serve that work on the charterers in Indonesia.

The charterers applied to stay the actions on the ground that the contract of carriage to which the clause related was not a contract of carriage by sea, but a contract of carriage by air, and that the clause was void and of no effect. The steps in that argument were:

1. The courts of Indonesia would not apply the Hague-Visby Rules as they were not parties to the Convention which selects as the exclusive forum for the resolution of disputes a court which will not apply the Hague-Visby Rules. . . does not necessarily always have the effect of lessening the liability of the carrier in a way that attracts the application of article III, rule 8."

He then said that the time at which to consider the clause was when a dispute arose and the carrier sought to rely on the clause.

Only then, and only if it was established that the clause was chosen as the exclusive forum would apply a domestic substantive law which would result in limiting the carrier's liability to a sum lower than that to which he would be

entitled if article IV, rule 5 of the Hague-Visby Rules applied. . . could a court conclude that the clause was void and of no effect."

In the present case, it was only when Mr Gray, the charterer's solicitor, had sworn his affidavit in support of the summons to stay that the nature of the dispute had first become defined.

By that affidavit, the charterers undertook: (a) to admit liability, subject to their right to tonnage limitation; (b) to provide security in Indonesia; (c) to accept that package limitation provided for in the Hague-Visby Rules and (d) to waive any time bar which might be applicable in Indonesia.

The charterers were not seeking to lessen their liability "otherwise than as provided in the Hague-Visby Rules" . . . as provided in article III, rule 8, since they were relying on tonnage limitation and not package limitation.

By article VIII of the rules: "The parties shall not do so dependent on a proper construction of the contract of carriage under any statute for the time being in force relating to the limitation of the liability of owners of sea-going vessels."

There lay the crux of the case. Under article 474 of the Indonesian Commercial Code the charterers were entitled to limit their overall liability, provided that the loss of or damage to the cargo was not caused by their intentional act or gross default (and that was not suggested) on a tonnage basis to 30 rupiahs per cubic metre net volume of the vessel, to include both costs and interest. That was the equivalent of about US\$1,200.

The owners contended that it was only the English tonnage limitation (under the merchant shipping Act 1924) which had been preserved by article VIII, because the words "any statute" in that article meant "any English statute".

THE ARTS

Television

Tall one for the road

Central's Pull the Other One, which began last night, is said to be a "gentle comedy series". On the strength of the first episode this is not a claim that would be an offence under the Trade Descriptions Act.

It rests mainly on the shoulders of Michael Elphick, as Sidney Mundy, who is broad but not necessarily therefore capable of bearing any burden. One would hope that Michael Mundy's subsequent scripts will lighten the load.

The format is that of the flashback. Mr Elphick tells his latest tall tale in the pub and it is then acted out. The plot of the first, concerning the Mundy family holiday, suggests that the tales will be very tall indeed.

Parents, young son and daughter, and Sidney's mother-in-law, with whom he enjoys the traditional contempt-based

Dennis Hackett

Radio

Seeds of doubt

What are we doing, what is the effect - and what sort of an effect - if we prevent conception or encourage it, abort a foetus, induce a birth? At the other end of life, what if we withhold treatment or prolong it past the point at which the poor ailing body would be glad to give up? Aspects of the first of these areas of uncertainty preoccupied By Whom Regret? (Radio 3, June, producer, Anthony Mowbray).

Dr John Habgood, Archbishop of York, Professor John Ashworth, biologist and vice-chancellor of Salford University and eminent international lawyer, Paul Sieghart, discussed some of the moral dilemmas presented to us by our now formidable ability to tinker with procreation - to artificially inseminate, to generate an embryo outside the body and implant or even freeze it, to bring about the most spectacular fertility.

To some extent where you find a moral dilemma, there you will also find a little well of human ignorance. When does an embryo become a human being? Your convinced Catholic will insist, as a matter of belief, that it is at the moment of conception; others, according to persuasion, retreat from that relatively precise point to one on a progression that ends in, though not usually beyond, the miss of "viability of fetus", wherever that may be. But no one really knows how to answer the question. Someone from this programme suggested that increased scientific understanding of the embryo may help us to do so. But will it? I doubt if this is a problem with a scientific answer.

On the other hand, science can have a lot to say about surrogate motherhood, where another woman undergoes artificial insemination or womb-leasing, where she accepts an implanted embryo no part of which is hers. For instance, in the light of recent studies, will we find it advisable to bring children into the world by a means which must almost certainly deprive them of breast-feeding? Unless of course the wet-nurse makes an altogether unexpected comeback.

David Zane Mairowitz, author of the latest Monday

David Wade

Sheridan Morley meets Rex Harrison, in London for an unusual revival

Full circle for a king of comedy

Rex Harrison's arrival at the Theatre Royal Haymarket next Wednesday in the first major revival for 30 years of Lonsdale's *Aren't We All?* ought to be a cause for considerable celebration. In the first place, here we have the master light comedian of his generation actually playing a light comedy in London for the first time in three decades. Thanks to Harrison's casting we also get our first look on the London stage at Claudette Colbert since 1928, and the chance to reconsider the strangely lost playwright career of Frederick Lonsdale.

Aren't We All? (bloody fools is the rest of that question, by the way) was the play that made Lonsdale's name legitimate in 1923, although he'd already written the books for such epic musicals as *Maid of the Mountains*, *The Balkan Princess* and *The King of Cadonia* which last, said one critic, he'd always enjoyed ever since it was to be called *The Prisoner of Zenda*.

But *Aren't We All?* fits no convenient theory of 1920s social comedy, and critics who've tried to find it one might like to note that there's a very simple reason. On the first night of its last Haymarket revival in 1953, Guy Bolton happened to remark that he'd always much enjoyed the play. Ever since 1923? No, said Bolton, ever since 1908. That was when Lonsdale had first written and indeed staged it, as *The Best People*.

On its last outing in the 1950s press opinion was sharply divided, with Kenneth Tynan for the *Evening Standard* leading a predictable onslaught.

For Rex Harrison a wheel has come full circle. When he set out from Hynion in Lancashire 60 years ago this summer to join the Liverpool Rep as Reginald Carey Harrison, his stage heroes were not the Shakespearians but the great Lonsdale light comedians.

Ronald Squire, Charles Hawtrey, Gerald de Maunier, the men who made it all seem so easy: they made you believe they had just popped into the theatre for a spot of acting on the way to the club. Now that I come to do one of Ronnie's great roles, I realize how right I was to admire him. Lonsdale is not easy to play: I'd rather have Bernard Shaw any day. Shaw worked for his actors: Lonsdale made them work for him. He gives you practically nothing: he wrote in a weird style all his own.

"I've never done a play of his before, but I did know him slightly when I first went out to Hollywood after the war. He

hated it there, said there was no conversation and left. He was probably right. Curious, sardonic man, very popular with the local gentry and a wonderful house-guest, which was just as well as he never had any money. When H. G. Wells was dying, you know, he said he wished Freddy would drop round to make the process more enjoyable."

Because he has never been a classical actor in the narrow sense of that word, because he has never done his time at Stratford or the National Theatre, Harrison has curiously often been denied the honours that have gone to his contemporaries from Gielgud to Guinness.

The fact that from an early film of *Major Barbara* through the years of *My Fair Lady* to the more recent and in this country shamefully underrated *Heartbreak House* he has established himself as the greatest Shavian of his age (an achievement Shaw himself characteristically recognized before many others), the fact that his other work has centred around two of the most difficult verse dramatists of recent times (Eliot and Fry) and that he went straight from Drury Lane and *My Fair Lady* to a long and difficult season at the Royal Court with Devine, all tend to give the lie to the notion that we are dealing here with little more than an elegant reminder of the days when actors were required to shoot cuffs rather than guns.

Like Coward (of whom he was also in his time an expert performer, as any look at the film of *Blithe Spirit* might indicate), Harrison's timing has always been his strongest suit, apart of course from the suit itself: nobody onstage or off has done more to keep the art of great tailoring alive and well-cut. A few years ago, to mark his half-century on the stage (he is 76 this year) he published an autobiography called *Simply Rex*.

It was, like the man himself, crisp and elegant and a little chilly, but it traced one of the most remarkable careers of all contemporary actors, a career built on the foundations of charm and style laid down by Hawtrey and de Maunier, but then growing into the bearded apocalyptic majesty of *Shogun*. "If you weren't the best light comedian in the country," Coward once told Harrison, "all you'd be fit for would be the selling of cars in Great Portland Street."

In fact, of course, he'd proved fit for a good deal more than that: although the

public image is now faintly reminiscent of exiled royalty, with apartments in Monaco and New York and a deep devotion to painting which may, he now threatens, take him away from the theatre altogether, Harrison remains one of the great personal and professional survivors of our times.

Thus far he's survived five marriages, a Hollywood scandal of the 1940s which would have been the end of many less sturdy careers, and the death a decade later of his beloved Kay Kendall. Like many of the Hollywood Raj, that colony of British actors, who went out to California much as their fathers and grandfathers had gone out to India and Africa, Harrison married in the stiff upper lip and the stiff upper lip. But he was a better and funnier actor than many of his contemporaries, and his career has been a conjuring trick of dazzling enterprise.

"I was a seedy child, good at nothing except a bit of cricket. Like Lonsdale I had no real education, largely because I wasn't capable of taking one in. But I've always looked for trials of strength: when I started there was no National, no RSC and the family couldn't afford a drama school. So I learnt in local reps how to stop people coughing on damp Wednesday afternoons. That doesn't mean I don't have any energy: because I don't rant and rave around the stage people think it's just me drifting around and not really working at it."

"The problem now is not that the plays have changed, but that the audiences have. When *Aren't We All?* first opened, people who'd liked it used to drop in again on the way home from the club just to see the last act, which for once Freddy had got right. I don't see that happening much now, and I'm no longer a part of that world. Shaw and Pirandello take you about as far away from it as you can get, and I find it very hard now to pretend that I'm not really acting, which is the secret of Lonsdale."

"It's wonderful to be with Claudette: when I first saw her on the stage in 1928 here in a play called *The Barker* I thought she was ravishing, and I still do. I toured *The Kingfisher* around America with her a couple of years ago and that seemed to work, so I thought in her eightieth year it was about time the English got another look at her. There aren't many people like that about today, you know, willing to do night shows a week at the Newmarket for not a lot of money. I think maybe I'll stop soon."



Rex Harrison as Lord Grenham

Theatre



Nicky Henson as Callimaco's obsessive manoeuvres

A loutish prince

Mandragola
Olivier

The best known property of the mandrake root is the shriek it is supposed to emit when dug up. This old wife's tale is now confirmed by the anguished sounds proceeding from this updated - disinterring - of Machiavelli's comedy.

Mandragola, claimed as the first great comedy in the Italian language, is a cold-blooded exercise in sexual politics, unswervingly in character with the author of *The Prince*. The situation is laid out in strictly military terms: on one side an impregnable citadel in the shape of a virtuous wife (Lucrezia); on the other a besieging army in the person of her obsessively lusty admirer (Callimaco).

Abetting him is a Machiavellian adviser (Ligurio) who studies the enemy's defences and isolates a weak point. Lucrezia is childless and thus vulnerable to medical intrigue. In a flash, Callimaco is transformed into a doctor, recommending a mandrake potion, and is then thrust into her bed to draw off the "poison".

The piece is new to me, but I can imagine that it could function very efficiently as a hard-edged, merciless comic machine. In David Gilmore's production it emerges as a piece of vertical tourism, spreading itself over Florentine street scenes and pausing for extended musical digressions from Howard Goodall (including an opening number from a singing hotdancer).

The sad thing is that this leaden spectacle includes a good deal of fresh invention which, with better timing, could have been released into comic life. Nicky Henson, robed with full medical dignity in rubber gloves and head-mirror, descends to pull the wool over his victims' eyes, and explodes into torrents of Latin thanks to his

accomplice's dexterity with a hand-held autoclave. The night of passion moves Mr Goodall to a rock *Libetost* while the baroque fountain erupts into a multiple orgasm under every colour in the rainbow. Best of all, the night of the street masquerade prompts a combination of modern and period costume, involving hitch-hikers and waiters with the flapping, beak-masked grotesques of Machiavelli's Florence, and brings on Lucrezia's cuckolded husband (Nicola) to dig deep into his cod-piece for a cigarette.

None of these effects raises much of a laugh; and when you are left alone with the unadorned rapacity of Wallace Shaw's translation, time hangs heavy. Mr Goodall's pounding score is a big disappointment after his fine debut (also in partnership with Mr Gilmore) in Southampton's *The Hired Man*. And his lyrics ("The man is a jerk. This man is a jerk.") translate the play's ruthlessness into sheer loudness.

The principal casting is weak. Mr Henson certainly puts Callimaco into phallic overdrive, but makes little of the medical masquerade. John Savident, rashly cast against type as the complaisant husband, presents a consistently implausible image of beaming gullibility, even donning a panny to sweep the steps (a likely act from the Florentine lawyer).

Most bewildering among the night's disappointments is Jim Norton as the corrupt priestly mastermind, Father Timoteo, whose lecherous confessions and venal sophistries are ironed out into the portrait of a mildly harmless little cleric. Only when Mr Norton gets into his mask do the Machiavellian sparks fly. Congratulations to Roger Glossop for an imposing Florentine facade.

Irving Wardle

Dance

Plausible portraits

The Soldier's Tale
Newcastle Playhouse

This week's series of joint performances by the English Dance Theatre and the Northern Sinfonia celebrates both the completion of the orchestra's silver jubilee, and the dance company's imminent transfer from a shared home at Darlington Arts Centre to a new dance centre, specially provided by Newcastle City Council.

Bringing the two organizations together (an enlightened act of sponsorship by Tyne Tees Television and Northern Arts) shows the English Dance Theatre's regular works to best advantage with fine accompaniment, besides enabling the presentation of *The Soldier's Tale*, an attractive although elusive early example of modern music theatre. Stravinsky's music, always the prime element, is given sinew and persuasiveness under Alan Pearson's directions.

Yair Vardi's production rightly goes for the quasi-improvised effect that best suits the accompanying mixture of acting, dancing and recitation. Liam Halligan's soft Irish inflections give the soldier an appealingly robust innocence. Nicholas Burge is a spy, insinuating devil - more an imp of Satan than Old Nick himself, but a dab hand with a butterfly net for catching fiddles and a white bicycle for his magic carriage.

The princess's dance perhaps shows her too quickly cheerful.

but Julie Hood makes her wheedling of the soldier all too plausibly persuasive. She, equally with the Sinfonia, is the star of the evening, with prominent roles in both the other works given. Vardi's *Soldier* uses all five of his dancers in well-crafted patterns, commendably combining influences from Martha Graham and Paul Taylor in their lyrical moods, to movements from Handel's Concerti grossi, Op 3.

Peter Darrell's *A Murder Story*, set to the aptly agitated emotional tones of Martin's Third Piano Trio, uses a wartime background (nice period detail in Robert Jones's minimal but efficient designs) for the domestic tragedy of a wife who takes her husband's and her own infidelities more seriously than the other parties do. Murder, in this context, equals being driven to suicide.

Gary Nichols as the brycreamed husband in khaki, Stella Mae as his complaisant fancy on the side and Nicholas Burge as the civilian friend taking advantage of the situation all contribute neat dance portraits. But it is Julie Hood, small, vulnerable and eager, who gives the ballet its depth and makes even the melodramatic end convincing.

John Percival

● *A Little Hotel on the Side*, a translation by John Mortimer of *L'Hotel du libre échange* by Georges Feydeau and Maurice Desvallieres, opens at the Olivier Theatre on August 9 (with previews from August 3).

Concerts

RPO/Temirkanov
Festival Hall

It is curious that both Tchaikovsky's *Manfred Symphony* and the *Faustique*, his finest achievements in the genre, are both really symphonic poems, the former concerning itself with things external to the composer, the latter very much a piece about himself.

Perhaps because of its egocentricity, the *Faustique* is liable to be ruined by those conductors who are tempted to suffocate it with a surfeit of idealized sentiment. Yuri Temirkanov is not such a person, and his reading with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, though perhaps not technically refined to the ultimate degree, sounded sincere rather than saccharine.

A measure of darkness was present throughout, even in the strange, nostalgic waltz, while the succeeding march showed Temirkanov able to whip the music up into a frenzied, unreal euphoria (with, I might add, blithe disregard for consistency of tempo) but still somehow managing to avoid playing to

the gallery. Such an attitude left us well prepared for the final Adagio lamentoso, which for once really felt like the utterance of a suicidally desperate man.

Appropriately the strings achieved their richest sounds here, while the woodwind consolidated the disciplined but fresh playing sustained earlier in the symphony. The overall balance was finely judged, but not at the expense of a sense of raw commitment.

As a foil to this the concert began with Mozart, and first of all with the overture *Die Zauberflote*, performed with a full complement of strings. Temirkanov seemed to be on less secure territory here, especially with his curiously lumpy conception of the slow introduction. But in spite of the orchestra's unwieldy size the faster music was lightly sprung. So too was Jean-Pierre Rampal's elegant playing of the G major Flute Concerto. Happily his charm is purely musical, and his quality of sound second to none, which suited Mozart perfectly, of course.

Stephen Pettitt

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SPORTING DIARY

And here's the buzz

You need a pitch two miles in length, and a dead goat to play buzkashi. Electronic engineer turned farmer George Sassoon has both and is convinced he can establish the great Afghan horse game in Wiltshire by the autumn. Buzkashi is said to be akin to mounted rugby - but do not think for a moment that there are no rules. Firearms were banned some time in the 1970s. Knives are still permitted.

Sassoon decided to set up buzkashi in Wiltshire after he had seen local polo teams becoming increasingly polo in their approach. And buzkashi is a basic kind of game: between two sets, ten miles apart, a dead goat is buried in the centre of a circle 10 yards across. The object is to rescue the goat, carry it round first one post and then the second, and finally to fling the carcass back into the circle. Sassoon expects to have 15 or so players ready for the game by the time summer is over. He thinks it is probably better not to play with knives. "We will play a gentlemanly British version", he said.

Quote of the week from an English county cricketer who had better remain anonymous, commenting on the number of South Africans who have represented England at cricket: "Getting like Glamorgan, isn't it? When the weak link in the side is the only Welshman."

Caught short

Middlesex were not expecting their wicketkeeper, Paul Downton, to win back his place in the England team. They have had to summon Colin Metson, their reserve, from Durham University to take over. Metson could be seen last week writing an essay on the players' balcony at Lord's. He has not been having a tranquil time of it: he had to go to hospital to have a finger X-rayed on Wednesday, and on Thursday got hit on the helmet by Sylvester Clarke when batting. Mike Gatting had a go with the gloves, reviving memories of 1976, when Middlesex used a total of six wicketkeepers in a season, one of them, in a dire emergency, Mike Brearley. They still won the championship that year.

Lady's day

There have been a few pretenders to the title of the first woman scorer for a match at Lord's. One was a woman who scored for Longparish in the village final a couple of years back, but her record was topped by a scorer for the Lord's Taverners in the 1960s. The true first is Corporal Fay Speed who scored in the match between a Sandhurst and a Lord's XI on June 14, 1944. The corporal, now Mrs Fay Ashmore, was presented with a replica scorecard of that match to mark the fortieth anniversary of the occasion last week.

In full swing

Hemley regatta and its Charley's Aunt charm has never been such a big box office. With three weeks to go all the Saturday badges for the Stewards' enclosure, carefully limited to 7,000, have already been snapped up. Everything pre-sellable has been going faster than ever: car park spaces, lunch and tea tickets, grandstand seats and guest badges for all days. The only way actually to join the Stewards' Enclosure, the holy of holies, is to wait for people to die. If you actually rove in the regatta, you might be lucky enough to make it in three years or so. It takes longer for the less suitable, and "we don't anticipate any mass resignations", the regatta secretary said.

Steve Nasty Anderson will captain the United States professional martial arts team which competes at Epsom, Epsom, Epsom. That is, quite truthfully, his real name.

Drug runner

In a year when American-bred horses took first and second places in the Derby at Epsom, American racing threw up a baffling result: Gate Dancer's victory in the second leg of the American triple crown, the Preakness Stakes. The horse was pumped full of a stimulant called Lexis, legal in Maryland, but banned throughout European racing, and also in New York state, where the third leg of the triple crown, the Belmont, is run. And in that race, last Saturday, Gate Dancer was unplaced.

Short delivery

The truly Irish method of settling rain-forged matches by having all 22 players bowl at unprotected stumps was in truth invented by the English. It has been used in the village cricket championship for a dozen years, and resorted to on more than 100 occasions. The most protracted time was in 1979, when typical Scottish weather, sleet, thunder, frost and flood, forced the match to be called off. After each team had bowled their 11 balls, the score was 2-2. It was only after a third time, and a total of 66 balls, that wet and frozen Rossie Priory beat Fochabers 9-6. In another rain-forged match, this time in Kent, the score was locked at 0-0 after 21 balls. The issue was decided by a wicket-keeper, who bowled, dropped the ball almost at his feet, and saw it trundle down the matting wicket on a zigzag course. It came to rest against leg stump - with just enough time to dislodge the bail. Finally, the director of competitions at The Cricketers revealed the secret of success: stand still and bowl a full toss.

Simon Barnes

Hayek, professor of the truth

Roger Scruton reflects on the influence of Mrs Thatcher's philosophical mentor, who is today created a Companion of Honour

have consistently refused to see that they are criticized precisely for their belief that social problems might be solved by a rational plan.

Hayek inherited his first argument from the man who had taught him at the University of Vienna - Ludwig von Mises. Mises claimed that the socialist attempt to achieve a rational allocation of resources inevitably brings about the destruction of the price mechanism, and with it, of the knowledge required for economic decisions. Hayek went further, arguing that the information contained in the price mechanism cannot be collected by any central agency, not because it is too complex, but because it resists translation into a plan.

Economic knowledge is given to us only in use, displayed and preserved in countless daily transactions. Unhindered markets transmit this knowledge, which is otherwise irretrievably dispersed. For, being at once practical and social, economic knowledge is the property only of society as a whole, and is no more capable of existing as a plan than is the knowledge how to play a good game of football.

Hayek's development of this argument is remarkable in two ways. First, he defends the market economy, not as a realization of human freedom (though it is that),

but as the true source of necessary information. The incompetence of socialism is "epistemological". Socialism deprives us of the very knowledge which its projects require. By being "rational", it ceases to be reasonable. Second, Hayek extends the argument far beyond the economic sphere, to produce a theory of "spontaneous order", recreating in modern form, Burke's defence of "prejudice" against the enlightened rationalism of the French revolutionaries.

Thus, just as the rational plan is incompetent to deal with the minute problems of economic distribution, so too, Hayek argues, is statutory legislation incompetent to resolve the constantly evolving conflicts between individuals.

Of course, a modern state needs central legislation, just as it needs an economic policy. But, Hayek argues, the purpose of centralized devices is to repress in unpropitious conditions, the "spontaneous order" of peaceful coexistence, and the knowledge of ourselves and of each other which that order contains. The purpose, in other words, is to redress the balance against Reason in favour of reasonableness.

Hayek's second major argument concerns not the state of socialism, but its methods, and in particular its attempt to beg all questions by the manipulation of language. In de-

fending the market economy Hayek uses terms which do not feature in socialist polemics. The socialist speaks of "capitalism", and redefines the word in terms of a universal opposition between capitalism and socialism - as though all human life were determined by the "ownership of the means of production", and as though political institutions had no reality except as the extension of economic control. Such language reinforces the foregoing conclusion, and prevents discussion of the real choices which lie before us.

In a similar way, Hayek argues, the socialist has misinterpreted the major problems of moral and political thinking by the use of devices which, whether or not dishonest in intention, are systematically mendacious in their effect. Instead of freedom, socialism offers "economic freedom", instead of democracy "people's democracy", instead of justice "social justice", and instead of "peace", the "peace with socialism" of Leninist propaganda. At every point of disagreement, the socialist appropriates the question. The first task of his opponent is therefore the redemption of language, and its restoration to its rightful place as the vehicle of truth.

Hayek's arguments are at every point contestable. But his devotion to that task, and the insight with which he has placed it before us, have justified his reputation as one of the great political thinkers of our times.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

Bernard Levin prepares for his annual Schubert pilgrimage

Follow my lieder to Hohenems



Schubert: a challenge to all human endeavour

About this time every year I begin to hum more Schubert than usual; next year, I shall start much earlier. The reason is that the year is moving inexorably towards my annual visit to Hohenems, where for some 12 days or so Schubert may be drunk in with breakfast, dinner and tea; particularly tea, as you shall hear. You shall also hear why 1985 will be specially memorable.

The village of Hohenems (432 metres above sea-level, population 13,000, area 2,918 hectares, railway station and bus stop, public swimming pool and tennis court, garage, shop, Post Office hours 8-12 am, 2-5 pm, Monday to Friday) has very little claim on the attention of history. It has a handsome sixteenth-century palace which has seen better days (I had a guided tour of it not long ago, and in parts of the upper storeys I picked my way across floorboards that provoked an uneasy feeling that I might at any moment find myself on the ground floor without benefit of staircase), which was built by the brother of Maximilian, Count-Bishop of Salzburg, and in which an early manuscript of the *Nibelungenlied* was discovered, but at that point Hohenems skips several centuries and arrives at 1976, when Hermann Prey, the German baritone, founded a music festival there, dedicated entirely to the work of Schubert so entirely, indeed, that it is not called a Festival at all, but a Schubertiade.

I wrote about the Schubertiade in this space a few years ago. For that matter, I have since written about it in the *New York Times* and the *Los Angeles Times*. I have devoted a chapter of a book to it, and I have broadcast about it on Radio 3. This year's visit will be my seventh consecutive one, the first time I went, in 1978, was the third year of its existence, so it follows that next year the Schubertiade will mark the end of its first decade, and will do so, as I have hinted, in a particularly notable manner.

The phenomenon of Schubert is not only one of the most astonishing in the history of music; it challenges comparison with anything in any field of human endeavour. Certainly, among musicians only Mozart takes the breath away more completely. His entry in the fifth edition of the *Grove* begins with an admirably robust warning against following those biographers and analysts who have tried to trace the springs of Schubert's genius to his Viennese birth and life: "... no amount of Viennese lore will help us when we approach such work as, for instance, the first movement of the string quartet in G major".

True, but nothing else will help us either. Indeed, nothing much

will help us when we approach the 21 pages of the catalogue of his works (only Mozart's exceeds it, and Bach's is not much more than half its length), particularly when we contemplate the fact that although Schubert was exceptionally precocious, he was not a child prodigy like Mozart, and virtually the whole of his stupendous oeuvre was crammed into the last 15 of his 31 years.

That catalogue will bear a moment's study. It lists operas, incidental music for plays, Masses and other liturgical music, secular cantatas and some three score miscellaneous choral items, symphonies and other orchestral works, a wagon-load of chamber music, including at least a dozen of the greatest compositions ever written in this genre, violin sonatas, piano sonatas and a vast quantity of other solo keyboard works (the catalogue deviously records "42 Minuets", "71 Ländler" and "66 Eronessets") plus 50 or so for piano duet and songs.

Songs: quite so. There are some 600 of them; no one knows how many more he wrote which are lost. And no one else before or since has got anywhere near the breadth or depth of Schubert's combination of

the human voice and a piano; if the symphonies, the sonatas, even the chamber music, had all vanished, leaving us with nothing but the songs, we would know beyond doubt that this was one of the most profound spirits the world has ever seen.

It is not surprising that the Hohenems Schubertiade is always built round the songs. This year's, for instance, includes nine song-recitals (though for the first time some of the programmes include associated items by other composers) as against four chamber-concerts, three piano recitals and two orchestral concerts; one of the evenings of song is a performance of the *Winterreise* by Fischer-Dieskau accompanied by Brendel, and another is by Peter Schreier if he turns up, which he usually doesn't. (Though when he does, he convinces me every time that he is now the next male *Lieder* singer in the world.)

Occasionally, though not this year, there is a full-sized choral or orchestral concert which necessitates a shift to the church that stands beside the palace; occasionally (as with the Fischer-Dieskau and Brendel evening) we decamp en masse to Bregenz, where there is a bigger, modern concert-hall. But otherwise all the performances are

given either in the palace courtyard, which holds only 550 people, or in the Rittersaal upstairs, which holds 300. That is the clue to the festival's designation as a Schubertiade, for that is what the intimate drawing-room concerts of this music that were given and attended by his friends used to be called in his lifetime; the Rittersaal, for all its imposing name and handsomely decorated ceiling, really is a drawing-room, and every night our host and hostess, the present owners of the palace, take their place in it to hear the more gifted of their friends play and sing the music of Schubert to those of their friends whose gift is only for listening to it.

Just across the road from the palace is the Schloss Café; it serves the most appallingly delicious gateaux, accompanied by unpeppably irresistible piles of whipped cream (the waitresses normally ask if the customer wants *Schlagsahne*, but they have long since given up asking me); the only safeguard is that there is not quite time in the intervals to down yet another slice.

The hills and woods and fields of the area are beautiful and unspoiled; it is perfect walking-country, though the walker who gets out in brilliant sunshine can find himself returning in a monsoon. But rain or shine, at least once a day and often twice, the visitors to the Hohenems Schubertiade can drink at the astounding and inexhaustible spring that, for the brief moment that it flowed on earth, was called Franz Schubert. I know of nothing else in this world, and can barely guess at anything there might be in the next, that provides such balm for the spirit, such heart-peace, such reinforcement for the cerebral truth which sustained him through poverty, illness and the brevity of his life, the truth which states, as every bar of his music does, that nothing bad matters and everything good does.

And now for the best news. Last year, I was talking to the director of the Schubertiade, Herr Gerd Nachbauer, and he asked me if there was any artist who had not so far performed at Hohenems, whom I thought would be suitable and whom I would like to hear there. There is only one who fills all those specifications, and I gave him his name. A conspiratorial smile spread over his face, as he told me that the was booked to sing there in 1985. So if the world has not come to an end before June, and the Schubertiade sometimes in the second half of June, hear Janet Baker sing Schubert for an entire evening. If the world comes to an end the following morning, I shall be in no position to complain.

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Pretoria: open hand in the Swazi turmoil

Johannesburg, Swaziland, a former British protectorate and one of Africa's few remaining traditional kingdoms, is in the throes of the latest round in the intense power struggle which has racked the tiny country - a population of 600,000 in a landlocked, hilly enclave about the size of Wales - ever since the venerable King Sobhuza II died just under two years ago, leaving no clearly designated successor.

This time, however, the in-fighting is mixed up with allegations of a multi-million-pound fraud involving the non-payment of customs duties, and South Africa, Swaziland's giant white-ruled neighbour, appears to have come out publicly in support of one of the feuding parties. Dr Shikany Nnamalo, the current finance minister who now stands accused of high treason.

The crisis broke earlier this month when the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini-Dlamini is the clan name of the far-flung royal family - called a press conference and dramatically announced the dismissal of Dr Nnamalo, Mr Richard Dlamini, the foreign minister, Colonel Mangweni Mzimandza, the chief of the army, and Mr Titus Msihi, the police commissioner.

Dr Nnamalo claimed that he had been sacked because senior figures in the Ligoqo, a supreme council of tribal elders which effectively runs

the country, were threatened by an inquiry he had launched into the alleged fraud. Pretoria then weighed in, expressing "deep concern" at the dismissals and warning that, if the inquiry was not pursued, it might have to withdraw from the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), to which Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho also belong.

The sharpness of the South African reaction seemed to take the Ligoqo by surprise, and it took a day or two to answer Dr Nnamalo's allegations. It then accused him of being the ringleader of a plot to force the queen-regent, Queen Ntombi, "to surrender power or face a bloody revolution", and claimed that an attempt by the plotters to seize the keys of the royal armory had been foiled at the last minute.

It has not gone unnoticed that the "Gang of Four", as the plotters have been dubbed, are strong supporters of rapprochement with South Africa, and that the ousted army and police chiefs played a key role in the recent crackdown on the guerrilla presence in Swaziland of the underground African National Congress (ANC), the most militant black nationalist organisation in South Africa.

But Swaziland is not to defy conventional political analysis, and there is no real evidence that any of the feuding groups within the Swazi elite disagree about the need for close cooperation with South Africa. Equally tenuous is the thesis,

advanced by some, that the in-fighting reflects a struggle between traditionalists and modernists, rather than a straightforward contest for the inheritance of the late king.

The situation does, however, offer ample opportunity for South African mischief-making, and the temptation must be growing for Pretoria, using the argument that the instability in Swaziland poses a threat to its own security, to intervene even more openly in the kingdom's affairs than it has in the past, the South Africans would certainly be sorry to see Dr Nnamalo disappear into limbo.

A former Johannesburg mine worker, educationalist and cabinet minister for 10 years, Dr Nnamalo was a close adviser of the late king and was for a time chairman of the Tlityo Taka Ngwane, a special institution set up to handle the country's mineral royalties, which are held by the monarch "in trust for the Swazi nation". He is not a figure to be trifled with.

Dr Nnamalo also acted as the king's special envoy two years ago in negotiations with South Africa on a plan to cede large chunks of South African Swazi and Zulu tribal territory to Swaziland, in exchange for the latter agreeing to accept citizenship of some 800,000 South African Swazis. Coincidentally, there has been speculation recently that Pretoria is about to revive this

scheme, which had to be shelved because of internal opposition.

When he died - at 83 after ruling for 61 years - King Sobhuza left his country hopelessly ill-equipped constitutionally to handle the demands of the last quarter of the twentieth century, including a hugely powerful white-ruled neighbour, a strategic position as a base for black nationalist guerrillas and a declining economy, which is now unhealthily dependent on sugar.

There is no rule of primogeniture, and after the king's death one of his many widows, Queen Dlamini, nominated by the monarch himself, became queen-regent, or Ndlovu, fell out with the Ligoqo over the interpretation of her role, and was unconstitutionally replaced last August by another of the late king's wives, the more pliant Queen Ntombi, who seems to be little more than a figurehead.

A teenage prince, now at Sherborne school in Dorset, has been chosen by secret tribal process to be the next king, but will not ascend the throne until he is 21 in six years' time. The regency - it is customary for heirs to the throne to serve a period of apprenticeship as minors - has always been a dangerous period in Swazi history, and the possibility of attempts on the life of the young prince are taken seriously in Britain and Swaziland.

Michael Hornsby

James Lunt

Sikhs: has Gandhi gone too far?

In ordering the army to storm the Golden Temple, Mrs Gandhi displayed even more courage than Mrs Thatcher when she sent the fleet to the Falklands. Whatever the provocation, any desecration of their holiest of holies was certain to bring a storm of protest from Sikhs everywhere.

Not least from the army, which since British times has contained a large proportion of Sikhs, many holding senior rank. Ever since independence the Indian Army has been scrupulously careful to stay outside politics, modelling itself on the British Army in this respect; even after the disastrous war with China in 1962, or during Mrs Gandhi's "emergency" from 1975-77, the army remained in its barracks. This is of course a conscious decision on the part of its officers.

Nothing, however, is more likely to close Sikh ranks than recent events. The Sikhs have always tended to feud among themselves, striving to become top dogs. It was this as much as anything that led to their two wars with the East India Company after the death of Maharajah Ranjit Singh in 1839. They proved themselves stout adversaries, not least in their handling of artillery.

Not long afterwards the Sikhs rallied to the British side to help put down the Bengal native army mutiny; even today, 127 years later, among the 71 battle honours on the Sikh Regiment's Colours are those awarded for the Defence of Arrah 1857, Behar 1857 and Lucknow 1857-58.

New Delhi's "amrit sar" often like to laugh at the "Sardars-Ji", as Sikhs are politely addressed, claiming they are as obedient and as stupid as their water buffaloes. But the fact remains that for their numbers the Sikhs wield great influence throughout India. Having a natural aptitude for things mechanical, they control much of India's transport, including Calcutta's taxis. No one who has been driven in Calcutta by a Sikh is ever likely to forget the experience.

Sikhs are to be found in large numbers throughout India's armed forces, particularly in the army, and in all arms of that service. The Sikh Regiment has expanded from seven battalions in British times to 19 battalions today. It is one of the remaining "one-class" regiments, although its officers come from all over India. There have been frequent attempts to make the regiment a "mixed" one, like most other Indian units, but this has so far been successfully resisted by the Sikh lobby, as much within the army as outside it.

Sikhs make fine soldiers. Khushwant Singh, their leading publicist, claims they are India's best, as well as being the best farmers and sportsmen. They are also, he says, much the most enterprising, having established prosperous communities all over the world, principally in the US, Canada and Britain. Indeed,

there must be almost as many Sikhs in South Africa as there are in Ludhiana. "Jat" Sikhs, the agriculturalists, are fine-looking men and women. Although Sikhism is an offshoot of Hinduism, Sikhs believe in one god and the casteless brotherhood of man. Nevertheless they have not entirely succeeded in ridding themselves of caste, their own untouchables being called *mazhabis*. During the Second World War the Sikh Light Infantry was raised to recruit Sikhs who would be unacceptable to the Sikh Regiment, which is composed only of "Jat" Sikhs.

It has been said that to get the best out of a Sikh soldier he has to be worked off his feet and subjected to extra tough discipline. They are much inclined to intrigue, as well as being politically conscious. They can also become violent and cruel, as they demonstrated during the horrors following partition. They do require firm handling, their martial virtues notwithstanding.

Whether Mrs Gandhi has handled the situation to best advantage remains to be seen. She has been accused of "playing politics", ending up by making a martyr of Jarnail Bhindranwale, whom most educated Sikhs regarded as more than a religious fanatic. But this does not mean that they have lacked sympathy with the demand for a separate Sikh state: its boundaries extended to include not only Chandigarh but also more Punjabi-speaking areas. This has been the Sikh's ambition ever since independence. It is probably Mrs Gandhi's acute awareness of the disastrous tendencies endemic in India which has led her to resist such demands, but in so doing she has come dangerously close to causing divisions within the army.

Their vigour and virility is not calculated to endear the Sikhs to every section of Indian opinion, their beards and turbans making them easy to identify. But not every Sikh goes unshaven. In the Indian Army, those who shave are *Keshdhari*, more than a religious fanatic. But this does not mean that they have lacked sympathy with the demand for a separate Sikh state: its boundaries extended to include not only Chandigarh but also more Punjabi-speaking areas. This has been the Sikh's ambition ever since independence. It is probably Mrs Gandhi's acute awareness of the disastrous tendencies endemic in India which has led her to resist such demands, but in so doing she has come dangerously close to causing divisions within the army.

It may be significant that despite their high reputation as soldiers no Sikh officer has yet held the senior appointment in the Indian Army, that of Chief of the Army Staff, but it was Lt-General Harbakhsh Singh who successfully held the Punjab in the 1965 war with Pakistan, and Lt-General Jagjit Singh who conquered East Pakistan in 1972.

Some years ago I visited the scene of India's defeat by China, in the North-east frontier province. My guide, a Sikh officer, commented: "The responsibility for our defeat was not Nehru's. It was never understood the enemy. Let us have the lady (Mrs Gandhi) who have profited from her father's mistakes. Has she?"

Major-General Lunt was defence adviser to the British High Commission in Delhi, 1966-68.

Roy Strong

Paperbacks, but what a spine

The books that first stir the eye and the intellect are ones that remain through life peculiarly precious. *British Military Uniforms* by James Laver was given to me by a friend on my thirteenth birthday in 1948. It introduced me to the serious history of dress, of which the author was a pioneer, and it was my first King Penguin. Next year we celebrate the half-century of that publishing house, and what an enormous bouquet those of my generation owe to Allen Lane.

Everyone will have his own memories, his own debts to guess. Mine centres very much on the King Penguin series, now collectors' items (we've nearly completed our set) but then, in the dark days of the war and its aftermath, one of the only modestly priced art books with colour plates. What a debt one owes to Carl Winter's *Elizabethan Miniatures* which cost just three shillings. Published in 1943, its reproductions of portraits by Holbein, Hilliard and Oliver were poured over during my teens and became the source from which was to flow an obsession with the art of Shakespeare's England that has lasted 40 years.

Before one had even seen a ballet on stage, Janet Leaper's *English Ballet*, with plates of designs by Rex Whistler, Ladia Benois and Leslie Hurry, had fed the imagination. And then there were ones like Pevsner's *The Leaves of Southwell* and M. D. Anderson's *Misericordias* that awoke one's interest in English churches. As in the case of that other wartime series, *Britain in Pictures*, they were essentially insular in outlook and must have been seminal for a younger generation in kindling an interest in our own historic environment. Ironically the editor of the series was an exile, Nikolaus Pevsner, whose later work, *The Englishness of English Art*, and the great *Buildings of England* series seem such a natural outcome.

Penguins were also responsible for one's earliest awareness of contemporary art. The King Penguin on the *Romney Marsh*, illustrated and described by John Piper, resulted in a sustained period of Piper pastiche with crayon and watercolour in one's art class. More important was another series, Penguin Modern Painters, this time at three shillings and sixpence. Piper again, of course, but also Stanley Spencer, Duncan Grant, Ben Nicholson, Henry Moore, Matthew Smith, Paul Nash, Mather and many more.

And what authors! Benjamin, Raymond Mortimer, Herbert Read, Clive Bell and Edward Sackville-West. There were few exhibitions then. The great art galleries were only just struggling to reopen so that these tiny books with their plates were one's Tans Galleys.

And when I went up to university to read history in 1953 once again a series, this time *The Pelican History of England*, thirty-one set at the feet of S. T. Bindoff, author of the volume on Tudor England, which had appeared only a year or two before. It is still in print: the book had flashes of magic that fit my imagination. Two lines stick in the mind. One in the epilogue, where he describes the end of Gloriana: "But life, that long-lasting fire before which she had warmed her splendid candle, was sinking and she, made ready to depart." The other was the opening phrase of the biography of the author on the back of the book: "S. T. Bindoff has enjoyed a career remarkable chiefly for its unevenness."

Not long after came a period of fast-sharing and the advent of cooking. Elizabeth David's *A Book of Cookery*, *Country Food* and *French Country Cooking* were two earliest purchases, are still in use, and scattered as the pages are by many experiments. The former I married up at the time with a cross by every recipe I thought possible, although I never did essay *Fillet de Porc en Sanglier*. Classics as these are, how well they encapsulate an era when the middle classes had to learn to cook, and travel to the continent was possible again. The author's opening line to her 1955 preface says it all: "This book first appeared in 1950, when almost every essential ingredient of good cooking was either rationed or unobtainable. Both, incidentally, were underlined by John Minton, introducing one to a contemporary book illustration and reminding one also of the enormous contribution Penguin made in that field."

This is a personal anthology. It could be far longer both in terms of content and time span. But it is tribute to those who fed a young inquisitive mind and eye during a period of deprivation. They were the publishers who gave to those who, like myself, were able to go to the university as a result of the post-war Education Acts, the opportunity of forming a modest library. Need one say more?

Sir Roy Strong is director of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

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THEY DO IT AGAIN

The candidates had something to do with it. Labour picked a CND supporter for a city that has known the Royal Navy longer than it has known the Tory Party. You might as well take someone from the Band of Hope to represent Burton-on-Trent. The Tories picked an incoherent with the provenance of the Prime Minister's private office. A good recommendation when a candidate is running high in the party. Adulation is mixed at the moment. The SDP picked a good local government man, strong on conventional defences, responsible to matter-of-fact concern about the jobs market, health care and public welfare. He got his reward, helped no doubt by the late candidate's own reputation, to cap the unfortunate Mr. Jenkins, who is going the way of Laocöon in the serpentine embrace of local government.

The upset to the Conservative majority at Portsmouth does not equal the magnitude of the Alliance gains at the Crosby and Croydon North West by-elections in the pre-Falklands winter of 1981. It is still a famous victory one year into the parliament, and it comes at a time when the new political partnership has seemed to be flagging a bit in the estimation of the public.

Mrs Thatcher prefers to conduct her politics as if the Alliance were not on the stage, a pretence facilitated by the com-

position and routine of the House of Commons. Now she finds the Alliance taking the curtain calls after the Portsmouth performance - though it remains a weakness that the SDP part of the duet, which came into being to effect a realignment of the left, has not, but for the very special case of Bermondsey, made serious inroads into the Labour vote where it matters most.

For Labour to have dropped votes (even if it put up its percentage slightly) in a contest where the voters turned away from the party of government in droves is a melancholy conclusion for Mr. Kinnoch. The impression it leaves may be partly erased when the European ballot boxes are opened, though that peculiar election is even less reliable than a single by-election as a pointer to party fortunes in a general election several years away. The Portsmouth result is however another scrap of evidence for the hypothesis that Labour's challenge is expended south of Severn-Trent, barring a few urban fortresses.

The Speaker of the House of Commons spoke at a luncheon this week about his first year in the chair. Though in jocular mood he was sharing serious reflections. He dubbed this parliament the Frustration Parliament. The frustration he described came in different forms to different parties, but all

was related to the excessively large Conservative majority in the House (of which Mr. Pym warned in advance and was sacked).

The Portsmouth by-election underlines the point. The Conservative Party sits pretty with 61 per cent of the seats in the House of Commons while all it can muster is 35 per cent of the votes in plumb Tory territory which it has occupied throughout this century with a majority that had never previously fallen below 7,000. The message on the Government benches is compounded by the realization that the Cabinet has not, so far in this parliament, communicated the same clarity of objective as it did in the last, or caught (or defined) the mood of the nation in the same way.

But there is one consolation for the Government in the pattern of voting at Portsmouth. The strength of its position at the last general election and since has been that the organized political opposition to it divides into two not far from equal blocks. There were - still are - signs of a reversion to something like the customary two-and-a-quarter parties position, at which point a government that had lost its popularity in the second year of parliament would have cause to fear the future. Portsmouth suggests that the counter-Tory split remains, in terms of votes, pretty even.

THE ART OF TALKSMANSHIP

President Reagan's declaration that he is willing to meet the Soviet leaders without setting rigid preconditions was understandably interpreted by many as more relevant to the forthcoming elections than to reducing East-West tensions. Both sides have repeatedly emphasized that a summit would have value if it were properly prepared in order to ensure tangible results - a factor apparently much more important to a participant who is subject to an electorate, than one who can expect to remain in office until removed through natural causes.

Yet it would be quite wrong to see Soviet foreign policy as somehow independent of domestic pressures and therefore less in need of improved relations with the West. Issues ranging from the Iran-Iraq war to the treatment of the Sakharovs have been the subject of "quiet diplomacy" as well as public rhetoric, and in other areas too, President Chernenko would find it impossible to cut all contact with the American administration, even if he does prefer to postpone a summit in the hope, however remote, that there may be a new president in the White House next year.

Where does Soviet foreign policy begin? Administering more than a hundred nationalities in the USSR is already a complex operation in international affairs. President Cher-

nenko has called again for capitalism and communism to live in "peaceful coexistence" but it was Lenin who first used this phrase in his relations with the independent Baltic states, now part of the USSR. Moscow's relations with Comecon members involve a similar blend of internal and external factors.

The West cannot solve Soviet problems by making concessions even if it wished to; the very existence of the "free world" is a threat to the Soviet system. Citizens defect when sent abroad to represent their country; young people who should be concentrating on building the communist future are more attracted by things Western; in an age of computerization Comecon products come a poor second in competition with capitalist industry - which means, of course, that matching US military technology will become increasingly difficult. But a Soviet leadership which feels isolated and driven into a corner, even as a result of their own policies, does not mean a safe world.

When President Chernenko spoke of the dangerous test of strength being imposed on the USSR "by the most reactionary imperialist circles, primarily in the United States" he was acknowledging not only his fears at some star wars scenario. He claimed that socialism could prove its advantages in peaceful

competition, but it has dismally failed to do so.

President Chernenko has not been prepared to relax the harsh repression which killed hopes that the Helsinki accords might bring a more humane regime. The West has lost many of its illusions with the invasion of Afghanistan, the destruction of the Korean airliner, the suppression of Solidarity in Poland, the persecution of Dr. Sakharov and other advocates of more liberal policies at home and abroad.

Yet if détente is not an option in present circumstances, some form of dialogue must be sought at least to limit the appalling escalation of military expenditure on both sides. Washington no longer denounces the Kremlin as the "focus of evil". Moscow, however, continues to portray President Reagan as Hitler's direct successor. Approaches by the leaders present at the London summit to improve East-West relations were rejected, as were suggestions on eliminating terrorism and other areas of possible co-operation.

A senior Soviet commentator criticized an earlier offer of a summit, saying that it would mean "throwing a lifebelt to Reagan". But the US President does not appear in need of Soviet help in the elections and if Moscow does not respond positively to his latest initiative, he would still earn votes by being firm, yet open to dialogue.

SOMETHING NASTY IN THE VIDEO

The Third Reading of the Video Recording Bill, which was to have taken place in the House of Lords on Monday, has had to be put off, for a week because the Upper House failed this week to complete its Report stage as a result of, in lay language, can only be described as a filibuster. Throughout its passage in the Lords, this Private Members' Bill, which passed the House of Commons with all-party support, and with the backing of Home Office ministers, has been subjected to the delaying tactics of a handful of peers, conspicuously Lord Houghton, Lord Sowerby and Lord Jenkins of Putney, who have an emotional antipathy to the Bill on unconformable libertarian grounds and therefore find themselves arguing inconclusively and repetitiously against it, making many of the points advanced by the video trade, whose commercial interests are affected by the Bill.

The purpose of this resistance is clearly to have the Bill talked out of Parliament by preventing it from reaching the Commons in time for July 6, the appointed day for dealing with Lords' amendments to Private Members' Bills. If that were to happen, a dynamic and highly unrepresentative group of peers, who can be numbered on the fingers of one hand, would have frustrated the wishes not only of the political consensus in the Commons but also of the wider public.

The Bill was brought in, as is appropriate for such matters by a backbencher, Mr. Graham Bright, in response to widespread disquiet at the uncontrolled spread of sadistic and obscene video recordings involv-

ing mutilation, torture and particularly the association of sexual activity with violence - in other words, material now commonly described, by a curious poverty of language, as "video nasties". There is evidence that such material, which can be bought and sold anywhere, is being extensively watched by children (sometimes, unknown to parents, in friends' houses) and that some have been damaged by it. There have also been cases of criminal violence brought to court which left little doubt that watching such videos has helped to condition behaviour.

The Bill therefore attempts to get rid of the video nasties by making it possible for classification to be refused them by a body to which the government delegates responsibility for classifying all video material under the Act. This responsibility, ministers have decided, is to be given to the British Board of Film Censors, expanded and broadened to reflect a wide range of public attitudes. To deal in unclassified video nasties will be illegal.

Secondly, the Bill provides for the public, and most usefully parents, to be given some guidance to the character of the films given a classification. These will be classified, as cinema films are, in a range of categories from those suitable for showing to all ages without qualification, to those suitable for showing only above certain ages and, at the extreme, those given the R (restricted) 18 certificate now used for films that may be shown only in sex shops. The government itself had wanted R.18 videos also to be seen only in sex shops but on that it was unsuccessful in the

Commons where a compromise was reached permitting their sale but only in sex shops. The demand that licensed video dealers should also be able to sell them is one that has been argued in the Lords but it is plainly unacceptable that such material should be available alongside ordinary video material for showing in the home.

A more curious line of criticism has been that television material should not be subject to categorization when it is put on video. There seems to be a suspicion that this could be the thin end of some kind of wedge that might be used to bring other broadcast material under external surveillance. Yet it is wholly illogical to argue that wholly television material made into a film for cinema showing must have a BBFC category certificate, television films put on video need not. If television enters the video market, it should be bound by its rules. As it is, it is a common complaint that the television authorities, apart from their 9.30 pm dividing line, give viewers no useful guidance on categories, just as it is seen by many as an anomaly that broadcasting alone is free from the restraints of existing obscenity legislation.

This Bill however deals with the different anomaly that while television has the oversight of the governors of the BBC and of the IBA, and while the cinema has the BBFC to satisfy, video material, which is on tap for the home, is free of any accountability to public standards. It is a moderate Bill that has been amended to attract maximum consent. It should not be put at risk by a few peers riding hobby

Arms control up in the air

From Dr Geoffrey Lee Williams
Sir, Your well-considered editorial (June 13) on "Star wars" will no doubt attract much ill-informed criticism and rebuke. But you are surely right to assert that "a defensive programme would enhance arms control by reducing the potential gains from building offensive weapons".

I believe that a deterrent based on damage limitation and denial of victory could prove to be more effective than a deterrent posture threatening a condition of mutual societal vulnerability. It would also be more consistent with a credible arms-control strategy.

Thus there is a compelling logic to a policy which permits reductions in offensive weapons and which encourages unfettered strategic defence. Moreover, the evidence is clear that significant reductions in offensive-force levels will not be achieved under the rubric of mutual assured destruction (MAD).

So-called strategic equivalence resulting in mutual deterrence, has proved to be a sterile basis for radical arms-control measures. Clearly, a victory-denial strategic doctrine and force posture can be rendered compatible with arms control. Therefore the first successful missile intercept in space achieved by the US provides an opportunity for a more realistic arms-control policy.

Nothing could be more calculated to bring the Soviet Union to the negotiating table than a technological breakthrough in defensive capabilities. The need for a strategic doctrine compatible with a serious commitment to strategic defence is now urgent.

A victory-denial strategic doctrine should encourage the United States to pursue real and radical reductions in offensive weapons through the START negotiations.

Finally, a strategic posture based on real strategic defence would be more compatible with the extended deterrent responsibilities placed on US strategic forces.

Yours sincerely,
GEOFFREY LEE WILLIAMS,
Institute of Political and Economic Studies
Sheffield House,
26 Egerton Gardens, SW3.
June 13.

Thoughts on D-Day

From Commander J.W.R. Thompson, RN
Sir, With reference to the letter in *The Times* (June 9) from Lord Altrincham and Sir John Colville, the War Office official estimate of expected casualties, i.e. killed and wounded, on D-Day was 30 per cent of all men landed that day, whereas the actual figure was 3 per cent.

Furthermore, the War Office continued right up to a few days before D-Day to complain that the Admiralty were not making proper provision for the evacuation of casualties.

These facts should be known, and I consider they justify the statement in your leading article of June 6 that "the British right up to the day remained deeply cautious and unconvinced" in the desire to confront the German Army on the Continent.

Yours faithfully,
J.W.R. THOMPSON,
Commander, RN,
Lavender Hill,
Rectory Lane,
Pulborough,
Sussex.
June 9.

A career in the police

From Mr J. K. Clark
Sir, Both your leading article of June 4 and Chief Constable Birch's letter of June 7 expressed concern about filling senior appointments in the police service.

As a careers master I used to encourage able sixth-formers who were aiming at a commission in the Armed Services to consider the police as an alternative career. I had too many attractions: a sponsored undergraduate scheme, an elite entry system and more challenging and better paid posts at the top.

I believe that the police service should be tapping the same pool of leadership as the Armed Services. To do so it will have to offer the inducements they offer. Can it hope to do that without some form of national police force?

Yours faithfully,
J. K. CLARK,
175 Brickhill Drive,
Bedford.
June 11.

Use of WEA grant

From Miss Elizabeth Monkhouse
Sir, In his excellent article of June 5 on the damage sustained by adult education under cuts imposed by the Government, Phillip Whitehead states in mitigation that "the WEA (Workers' Educational Association) has a special grant to reach out to the adult unemployed".

He may be forgiven for believing this to be so, since ministerial statements have been confusing to all except those who read beneath the harrow who know exactly where each tooth-point goes.

The sum proposed for work with the unemployed is £2.5m over three years, a little more than the amount already axed from the budgets of the WEA and the university extra-mural departments combined.

However, some 40 per cent of it is to be spent on regional administration, leaving rather less than 50 pence per head of the unemployed population for teaching purposes,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How to cut Third World debt burden

From Mr D. R. W. Potter
Sir, Mr Rodney Leach's proposal in his letter (June 11) about a possible solution to the world debt crisis has considerable merit. However, like all other proposals that have been made, it contains certain artificiality.

It seems to me that one of the fundamental problems is that interest rates are simply too high, and very little attention seems to have been paid to actual methods of their reduction, beyond continued statements by everybody except the Americans that this is crucial.

The solution is an "interest-rate Smithsonian", whereby all leading countries would simultaneously agree to a, say, 30 per cent reduction in the level of their interest rates. This move should be synchronised with clear action by the United States to do something about their deficit.

The immediate benefit of this move would be to reduce substantially the burden of the debt to the Third World countries. There would plainly be no impact on money supply the next day, nor would there be on relative exchange rates.

It would seem that the present obsession with supply of money (resulting in inflation continually being fuelled by increasing the cost of money) is a likely to continue psychology that is likely to anticipate progressively higher rates.

Thus the attempts to reduce inflation are doing nothing other than providing an upward spiral of real interest rates to the detriment of the recovery of the world economy and the possibility that the Third World to repay their debts, let alone service them.

In this connection, it is instructive to remember that 25 years ago it was a universally accepted truth that an increase in the supply of a commodity would reduce the price. One wonders whether we are not being slaves to the current economic nostrums of monetarism in having stood that theory on its head.

What the world clearly needs is to see that a downward spiral of lower interest rates, with lowering inflationary expectations, can be created and that a new economic order could spring therefrom.

Clearly this requires great political commitment and although central bankers may have all sorts of contingencies in their bottom drawers, the history of the last decade shows that clinging over the precipice is a bad spur to action. It creates massive gyrations in financial markets, all of which have tended to increase interest rates and therefore increase inflationary pressures.

Unless we have a completely new direction, the day is drawing near when history may be forced to take unilateral action to protect their

Prince and architects

From Mr Brian Lingard
Sir, The pride and place given to the Prince of Wales by the architect Sir John Soane (June 6) responding on behalf of that section of the architectural profession who have been shaken by those brave words from the Prince of Wales, is most appropriate.

The part which has been played by the architectural press in the years since the war in promoting a brutal and anti-establishment form of modern architecture is a most significant one.

Week after week, or month after month, throughout the 1960s and 1970s, *The Architects' Journal* and the *Architectural Review* (the latter magazine under the stewardship of Mr Cantacuzino from 1968 until three or four years ago) have consistently lauded the use of raw concrete, expressed structural frames, unfamiliar cladding materials and exposed service pipes in new buildings.

They have in this way influenced a whole generation of young and inexperienced architects (and many of their elders who should have known better) to follow all the abrasive and illiterate architectural fashions, from the New Brutalism of the 1950s to the High-Tech of the 1980s. An appalling legacy has been created, and indeed it still being created, which will remain expensive with us for many years to come.

In what must have been an accidental but extremely well timed, article on the Leicester University engineering building in *The Architects' Journal* of June 6, 1984, there are, however, signs that the folly of past years is at last being seen by the present incumbents at the architectural press.

When this controversial building was first completed in 1963, the *Journal* said that "...out of this clash of site, functional demands and architectural temperament, Leicester Engineering emerges as a vital and usefully fearless solution" and "...it has given future architects and building committees a

British entry to China

From Professor Malcolm Harper
Sir, The Director General of the British Council refers (June 6) to the British cultural presence in China. While working in that country last month I was impressed by the contrast between the council's arrangements for supporting links between academic institutions and the "foreign aid" approach adopted by other individual countries and international agencies.

China appears to be the latest

own economies and political bases, which would surely be the worst of all possible worlds.

Yours faithfully,
D. R. W. POTTER,
70 Eccleston Square, SW1.

From Professor A. P. Thirlwall

Sir, Amidst all the current talk of an international debt crisis, there is a danger of debt becoming a dirty word. I think this would be a pity. Lending and borrowing, which create debt, are natural features of capitalist activity, without which capital accumulation would be confined to sectors where surpluses exist, which would be both inefficient and sub-optimal from a growth point of view.

It is also worth stressing that debt is mutually profitable and the growth of international debt since 1973 has avoided the costs of balance-of-payments adjustment and economic retrenchment, in both developing and developed countries.

The whole world economic system has benefited from the creation of debt the burden of which the developing countries now bear. If borrowing had not been resorted to in 1981, for example, when the balance-of-payments deficit of the non-oil developing countries exceeded \$100bn, the adjustment required would have precipitated a world recession more severe than the great depression of the 1930s.

The problem is not that borrowing and debt are unprofitable, but that countries must repay in foreign currency, which they currently cannot earn in sufficient quantities, partly as a result of policies pursued by the lending countries themselves.

This is the injustice of the present system: that the developing countries, having helped to maintain the momentum of the world economic system, are now having to bear the full cost of adjustment imposed by countries which themselves are the main cause of their difficulties. On top of this the private banks are making a profit out of re-scheduling.

Perhaps one day borrowers will be able to repay at least sovereign debt in local currency, which would become an instrument for trade promotion at the same time.

In the meantime let us recognize that the growth of debt has conferred substantial benefits on the world economy. And with this in mind let the whole international community, not the poor developing countries alone, bear whatever the cost of re-scheduling may be. What is lacking at the present time is not feasible schemes but a spirit of justice and fairness.

Yours sincerely,
A. P. THIRLWALL,
University of Kent at Canterbury,
Keynes College,
Canterbury, Kent.

quality of solution that can form a challenge for future efforts" and finally, "...it is the living illustration of total architecture".

There can, however, seldom have been so damning an article written on any building as the new appreciation of that same Leicester engineering block which has now appeared in the same magazine. The description now in 1984 is given as "...a heap of oxidising geometrical junk" and "...a draughty and dirty building".

The catalogue of criticisms that follows reveals this what is really is - an ill-conceived, badly detailed, rusting and disintegrating hulk of metal and glass, as yet barely 20 years old.

The Norwich Sainsbury building, the Paris Fondation Centre and many other buildings built in similar idiom, so mistakenly encouraged by Mr Cantacuzino and his journalist colleagues, are likely to follow the same route to visual disintegration, expensive maintenance and eventual premature demolition.

From this small corner of the architectural profession - well said, Prince Charles!

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN LINGARD,
Brian Lingard & Partners,
50 Pall Mall, SW1.
June 8.

From Professor Michael J. French

Sir, Mr Manser (June 8) gives the example of the Crystal Palace in defence of architects against philistines. But Ruskin, who criticised it, was an ordinary man, but the "trendy" architectural critic of the day, and Paxton, who designed it, was no architect but a gardener (hence the "cucumber frame" jibe) and finally, Stephenson and Brunel, who acclaimed the sketch design, were philistine engineers.

Philistines I. R. I. B. A. nil, I think.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL J. FRENCH,
4 Haverbreaks Place,
Lancaster.
June 10.

target of the aid system and many donors are competing in their efforts to give away various forms of training and technical assistance, which the Chinese are in fact quite willing and able to pay for themselves and which are only devalued by being offered as gifts.

The British Council link scheme, however, is an exactly reciprocal arrangement, whereby each side pays for its own travel costs and the local expenses of the visitors from the other side.

Mr Burgh tells us that some 30 links are being financed under this scheme; this surely demonstrates the wisdom of this approach, and the council is to be congratulated both for saving taxpayers' money and for treating the Chinese with the respect they most assuredly deserve.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM HARPER,
Cranfield School of Management,
Cranfield Institute of Technology,
Cranfield,
Bedford.
June 7.

Christian witness and faith

From the Reverend J. L. Houlden
Sir, What exactly do theologians and historically minded Christians such as your Durham correspondence (June 9) require of a man of similar attributes who becomes a bishop? It is not easy to see.

If the requirement is that Christian belief should be recognized as unchanging from earliest times, then they know that it is easy to give examples of change, both in substance and from the effect of the shift in intellectual and cultural context. No modern historian can subscribe to the view that religious beliefs proceed through history as if in an insulated capsule or enclosure.

If the requirement is that essential beliefs do not and should not change, then we must know who is to decide what is essential and what is not. And still, no such requirement can do away with the facts of change.

But supposing it is admitted that beliefs may change and that a Christian now may even deny what his predecessors affirmed (e.g., that the virgin birth was an "event", or that heresy should be forcibly extirpated, or that the wicked will be punished everlastingly), then is the state of former believers best described as one of "deception"? It would be a bleak way of looking at the matter to say Newton was "deceived" because he did not know Einsteinian physics.

No, to use the favoured Durham term, each Christian generation "witnesses" to God made known in Jesus as it honestly can, or if we are to put it bleakly, all of us, of whatever time, are "deceived" about God in our various ways - though it is more cheerful to say we are all limited in our perception of the light we have from him.

So the issue is, what is legitimate witness and what is not? Plainly, it is an issue not easily or finally to be resolved; and even guardians of the faith are to be encouraged to explore it relentlessly.

Yours sincerely,
J. L. HOULDEN,
King's College London,
Faculty of Theology and Religious Studies,
Strand, WC2.
June 12.

India's economy

From Dr Subroto Roy
Sir, You have been very kind to mention in your leader of May 29 my recent monograph on India's political economy. At a few points, however, a reader of the editorial may be left with the impression that the monograph says something which it does not.

In particular, you say that during British rule in India "famine relief was centrally organized and skilfully executed without restriction". I shall be grateful if I could bring to the attention of your readers that my monograph has nothing to say about famines at all, either during British rule or in independent India.

The most significant propositions I have tried to argue in the monograph are these:

1. The intellectual debate in independent India has not been a fair one: liberal critics (Indian and foreign) of the Indian Government's policies have hardly been heard, let alone listened to.
2. Civil government anywhere has certain functions which are indispensable to the continuation of civil life, let alone economic growth.
3. There is overwhelming evidence from a number of independent sources to the effect that the Indian Government's economic policies have not been conducive to mass prosperity.
4. The citizens of India should seek to ensure that their Government does, in fact, fulfil the duties of civil government first and foremost, and this would probably entail a retirement of the Government from inside the marketplace.

Your faithfully,
SUBROTO ROY,
Sri Lanka Polytechnic Institute and State University,
Department of Economics,
Blackburn,
Virginia.
June 4.

Mr Kinnoch's company

From Mr Brian Crozier
Sir, Mr Mohammed Arif's letter (June 9) is somewhat disingenuous. He says the Friends of Afghanistan Society was not formed after the so-called "Soviet coup", but was formed in July, 1978.

This is a contradiction. The Soviet coup took place in April, 1978, and was organized by the KGB; the details are in the public domain.

The initial coup placed a puppet named Tarakki in the presidential palace. In May, 1979, Tarakki was removed by Amin in a factional dispute and lost his life.

In December that year Amin, in his turn, was murdered in a further KGB coup, which placed the present unconditional puppet, Babrak Karmal, in office. This paved the way for the Soviet invasion.

Yours very truly,
BRIAN CROZIER,
As from: Kilm House,
Dollis Avenue,
Finchley, N3.
June 9.

Bad coxing?

From Dr Magnus Pyke
Sir, Would it be unkind to enquire whether the gentleman who was steering HMS Jupiter (report, June 14) had the benefit of a Cambridge education?

Yours faithfully,
MAGNUS PYKE,
3 St. Peter's Villas,
W6.
June 14.

16-22 JUNE 1984 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Solitude can be hard to find in the world of high finance. Where to turn when money is no object? The atoll in the South Pacific? The Turks and Caicos? In the second of an occasional series, our volunteer is offered carte blanche to spend one day exactly as he pleases - and after some reflection, he chooses Greece...

My Perfect Day

Part 2: Basil Boothroyd

Five minutes to midnight. Agean time. Five minutes to 10 seconds, to be accurate. And you can't get more accurate, for the bedside table, than my late seventeenth-century Viennese quarter-plate since I had its works scooped out and made over to be chip.

When Bilson came in just now to say out my pyjamas, from force of habit he picked the watch up to set its Dow Jones and FT index displays. "Clear off Parsons", I told him. He could have wrecked the whole plan for twenty-four hours' notice.

I think he's Bilson. Staff names are a problem. I may have been confusing him with the Fujiwara man at my house in the Jutland, the idiot who was down in the deep-shelter annex when I was last there in '82, and put his foot through a couple of Picassos. Not that Bilson, that's who he is, can't be just a dumb. The whole staff here has been teleaxed in triplicate Paris, Washington and Geneva, to keep off my neck for the day. That didn't stop him lining them all up when I stepped out on to the heliport pad, and fighting me for my bad luggage.

You can't rely on people. It's been a bit of a day, not having a it was new and invigorating, just laying out my own elect hair brushes.

This has been a good choice, to relax on Paromorgos.

I originally bought the island as a tax-loss for Amalgamate Cyclades Lettuce. No thought of having a house here. Tourist trouble. There weren't any. We are off the regular tiger lanes, but apparently in ACL project manager's odd part of the culture, free boating over from Naxos some place to gawp at the temple ruins. He mentioned it, his otherwise satisfactory report that lettuce wouldn't grow here, and I took his point.

Whose island was it? Having ordered the ruins knocked down and re-erected at my museum in Palermo, or possibly Derwent, I turned out I was a dumb winner. Not only no tourists but the view cleared for a base. You don't want to see shambles of mouldering of Greek pillars every morning when someone slides open our Aubusson tapestry curtain.

Not a big fuse. More of a cottage. No a gallery. Tiny banquetting hall. Couple of pools for a range of shape.

Usual offices, soundproofed to damp the computer rattle. Bare necessities. Satellite-dish in the cypresses.

I ought to come here more often.

For this day off it was a toss-up, as a matter of fact, between here and the great rambling Funafuti joint. Or I suppose I could have stayed on the Turks and Caicos. Decisions, decisions. Funafuti being the capital of the Tuvalu Islands, once the Gilbert and Ellice, the place there isn't actually in it, of course. It has a population not far short of a thousand. Admittedly they're mostly my own workers, in G & E Phosphates, G & E Copra, etc., but it means crowds. I'm just on one of the smaller atolls. Spotted it one day from the air. Looked ideal for building. Handy overnight stop if I should be that way again.

So I gave the go-ahead to my architects, and they got the foundations down and the airstrip laid - and then I fired the whole architectural division. They were all right on lental warehouses, or prising out a Grilling Gibbons ceiling from somewhere and sticking it up where I wanted it. They knew damn-all about South-west Pacific atolls only standing 15ft above sea level at the highest point. I ended with the whole thing on 24 marble stilts, not cheap. Never mind the chair-lift to get me up there and then never feeling all that safe.

No, if I'd gone there for the day I could never have thrown care to the winds, as here. It's been perfect here.

Though, to philosophize, is perfection really only? I've been thinking about that. People dismiss your average billionaire as a bit short on philosophy. It's true we haven't a lot of chance to fit it in. Not even in the air. The first couple of old turbo-props I had, I thought now's your chance. Flying-time could be thinking-time; and not your everyday stuff about whether to merge Todditoys with Associated Rotorua Geyser, or make West Indies Banana a holding company for Intercontinental Club, quite pondering on the nature of life. Aristotle used to do it. Not Onassis, the other one.

It never worked. Clear your mind of things like long-term roll-over commitments, or cross-border exposure to re-scheduled loans, and you're no sooner stretched out in the owner's lounge with your cigar going well than the phones start flashing. Amsterdam. Tokyo. You employ people to take decisions, and they're never off the line asking you what to do. Take butter Bates on Turks and Caicos. Staff of 20, hand-picked. I hadn't been there for three years since last Wednesday. Hardly off the yacht before he was pouring out a tale about the head guard-dog, having littered, and would I choose names for the pups. And up in the master-suite that Chinese so-called valet hadn't been able to wait. Practically pounced on me. Did I realize that 20 of my suits there now had obsolete lapels? "Yu Ku-pung", I told him, or whatever he called himself, "there's a floppy disc of all my addresses with resident tailors. New York, Monte Carlo, Dar es Salaam..." He stripped my other sock off.

I could see it wasn't registering. Might as well read the closing prices to a cow. What's money, if it can't buy common sense? In the end you're alone.

Clearing the coastline out of Grand Turk yesterday I was philosophizing along these lines to the pilot, Peasgood. If it wasn't Snell. There are doves of them since I got the last three planes. Had a moustache.

This led back into earlier thoughts on the nature of perfection, and my theory that an occasional pin-prick could heighten its overall attainability. Good every minute, and life would be a drag, didn't he agree? He checked his three greens for wheels up and locked, and agreed. He said it was deep thinking.

They always agree. Crawlers. Be nice, one of these times, for someone to tell me I'm talking a load of garbage. I nearly put this to Julian the barman when I went aft into the Jacobean cocktail recess, still in a reflective mood. But you have to watch your words in our position. They might trigger a reflex. You also have to watch Julian, according to an oblique hint in his last security screening. Probably nothing in it, though I noticed now that our thumbs touched appreciably when he mopped a spurt of Angostura off the bar. And that leak over the Allied Pneumatics deal was never traced. You walk on egg-shells.

However, the phones were starting, and more or less kept going until we saw the runway lights down below here at Paromorgos.

Thinking-time is shorter than ever now we fly supersonic. Not only that, I sometimes doubt whether it was a good move to have my personal automatic put up, £33,000,000 tax-deductible, but you can be got from anywhere all round the clock.



On the other hand, at touch-down I was on the right side by a company or two. Sold Associated Irrigation and Anglo-Biafra Menswear, picked up United Butterscotch, a small trawler fleet, two villages in the Coiswolds. Then I pulled the plugs out. If Caracas came on yet again, upping the offer for Global Liquorice, they could sew.

So, a minute to midnight now. Agean time.

A long day, but worked out pretty well. A change is as good as a rest. I've had some of each. Couldn't think of anything to do but snooze most of the time. The first change was about 24 hours back, as soon as I'd thrown out Parsons/Bilson and slipped into the sunken bath. No water. I like lapis lazuli. Most of my baths have it. But it strikes cold even in these latitudes. Trust a valet to implement his brief before time. He's had five minutes of yesterday to run the bath. But oh, no.

Turning back my own bed was new. Also no Dick Francis beside it. You get used to that current copy open at the right page in all houses, in case you turn up on a sudden whim.

Hot in the night, and got up twice in an unsuccessful search for the air-conditioning control. A raft of colour-coded buttons I found behind a concealed panel controlled everything but. They slid open the wardrobe and selected me a pair of golf trousers. They started an automatic boot polisher, poured me a Campari-soda. It developed into quite an exciting game, as another few thousand tons of sand tankered in from Guadeloupe. There's more than I need at the place there.

Total solitude on the beaches. Perfect. I looked round more than once expecting to see my ex-Scotland Yard minders clumping along as ever. Nothing. What I did see, impairing perfection for a moment, was a yacht funnel, in my second Liberator colours, poking over the flatish headland. That would be Admiral Helmut von Gscheidelberg hovering, despite orders to keep the bay clear of all craft today, let alone my personal yachts, for God's sake. Dummkopf.

Halfway round the island I felt hungry. New, stimulating. All the same, it seemed sensible to make for the monastery at the north inlet, begging a crust for a poor wanderer. It was only when I got there, to find the golf course, that I remembered buying out the monks to keep the place select. Moved them to somewhere near Avignon, was it? On a percentage of the Chartreuse sales. I had to laugh. I don't often have time for that.

Food was a problem all day, from the time I was back in the house looking for the kitchens. Undiscoverable. I must have been close, because there was a rare old clatter and chatter, and wafts of fried bacon, from behind the door marked Staff Refectory. And loud guffaws when Peasgood, or Snell, said something about a load of garbage. The catering smelt all right to me. It was by luck that I came on the large colossus bowl of fruit in the library. It made my three meals. Though I'm not sure now, having finished the last of the lychees for supper, whether I shall have an undisturbed night. Had I over-asserted this independence lark, ordering my medical centre to stay put on Grand Turk?

Forget it. Sufficient unto the day.

Ten seconds to go. Five. Midnight. It's been good, looking back. And good now, settling on the pillow to skim a stack of balance sheets. Like old times.

There goes the phone flashing. I expected that. Caracas. Global Liquorice. Judging from their reckless new bid, my perfect day had panicked them. I rang for some accountants.

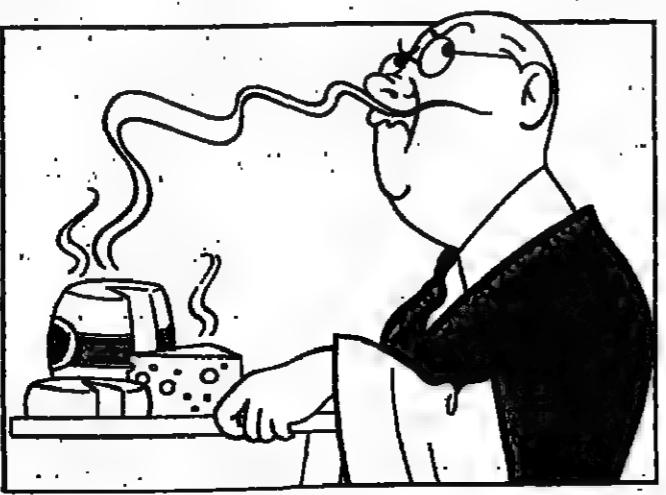
Acid, bovine effusion is perverting our palates, Russell Davies writes

Cheesed off with the whole subject

Very slowly, very gradually, cheese is going over. It's everywhere. You can't get away from it. You may have to leave a tiny niche in your food, the very slimmest interstice, and some fool will fill it with cheese. Not that fool which comes in solid chunks, in the form of a semi-liquid glop, is any guarantee against cheese-involvement. What happens then is that some other fool, usually Italian, leans over your shoulder and before you can say "ugh" he has deposited a mound of noxious cheese-powder in the middle of your hitherto acceptable lunch. "Parmigiano, signor?" he then enquires, a little late in the day. (The correct reply to this is "No, I'm from Liverpool, and take this plate away.")

Cheese, you see, has got everybody tied. We are brought up to pretend that it tastes pleasant and we continue to live out this third-hand sham till cheese, among other things, do us part. All right, there is no such thing as a subjective taste-bud. There are people who like eating soap and coal and newspapers, so there will always be the odd perverted palate who will genuinely enjoy a rancid bovine effusion with maggots in it. But just sit back and let such a substance slobber and crumble over your tongue. Nice, is it? Really? Of course it isn't. You can hardly bear read about it, can you? Cheese is deliberately, calculatedly foul - it is nature's way of saying "leave milk alone".

You cannot blame the cheese itself for seducing mankind into the grandiose act of eating it. I



mean, cheese goes quite spectacularly out of its way to look as objectionable as it actually is. It gives you fair warning. Consider a slice of cheese on toast, newly snatched from beneath the merciful flames of your kitchen grill. It bubbles, it heaves, it glows, it gives off nameless and multiple fumes. It is unmistakably sinister.

Cheese on toast must certainly have been the inspiration of the fellow who wrote that *Quatermass* story where the alien architect squats in a hole and pulses with a loathsome orange radiation. The difference is that in *Quatermass* the outlookers understandably hung back in the shadows, clutching one another for protection against this invading foulness, whereas in life, people will stride quite boldly up to a piece of cheese on toast and sink their teeth into it. Which policy, I ask

you, is the more natural expression of human nature? Surely the former.

Cheese is cunning, seldom revealing its true nature. But just occasionally we are vouchsafed glimpses of its intent to master the world. Watch a person eating French onion soup, for example, and you come close to the secret heart of cheese - its clinging, clawing, parasitic elasticity, its social climbing.

I speak, of course, as one whose body (standing at the forefront of evolution in this respect, if in no other) revolts spontaneously against the ingestion of cheese in any of its protean guises. On an Italian holiday some years ago, I embarked, in a spirit of sociable experimentalism, upon a tasting programme designed to identify the point where food actually stops and cheese begins. The



Unfortunately this is a sign of the times. Nowadays, when choosing replacement doors and windows, not only do you have to consider keeping out the cold, wet and draughts, but also life's other rotten elements. Intruders.

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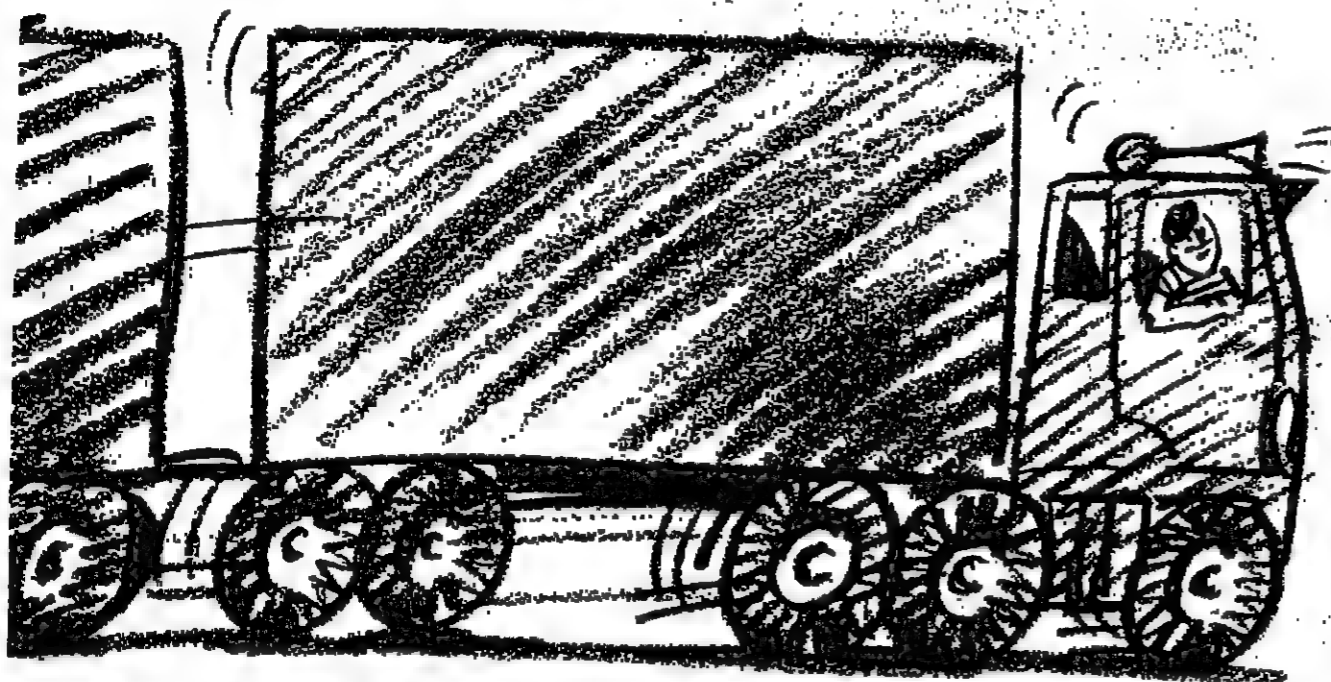
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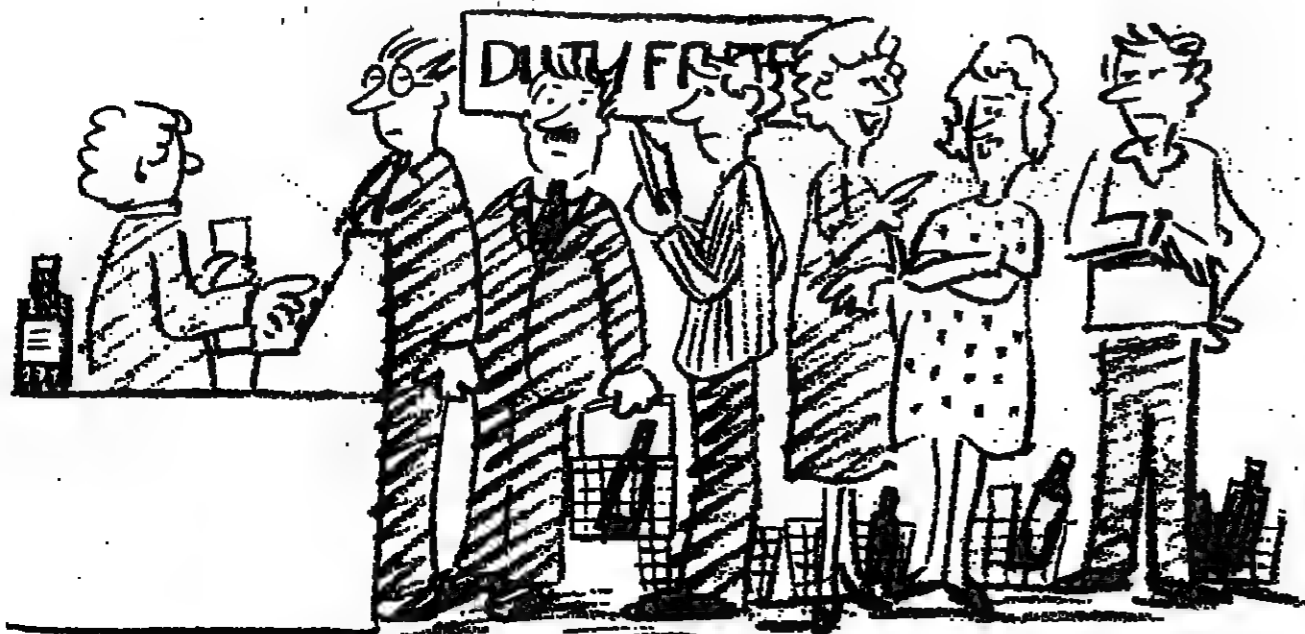
So add a good 50 minutes to the journey time for good measure.



And here...

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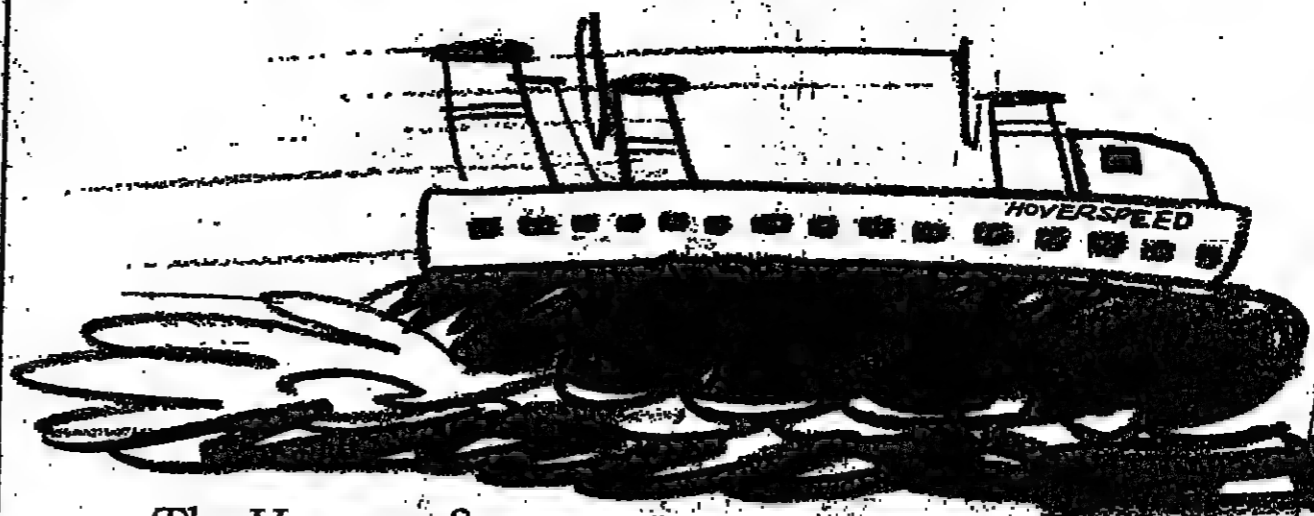
You'll find the bar at the end of a queue.



And here...

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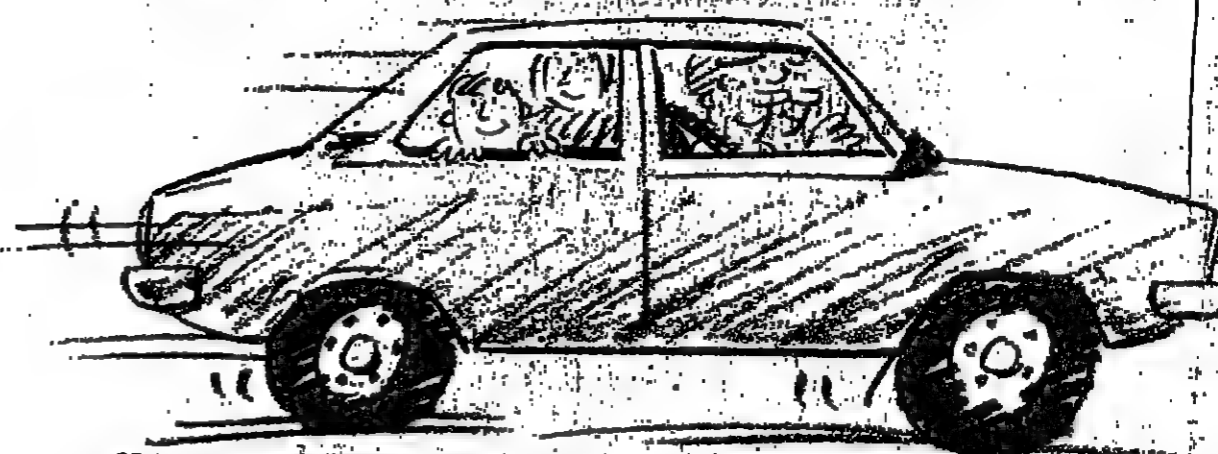
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HOVER SPEED

Playing the game with parents

Playtime is extremely hard work for the toy manufacturers these days. It is no longer enough to produce baby dolls and building blocks, teddy bears and trains. Today's toys must be creative, active, safe, non-sexist and non-racist since psychologists, physiotherapists and politicians took a hand in child development.

Parents appreciated the value of learning through play long before the professionals and had it not been for their insistence the National Association for the Welfare of Children, the Pre-School Play Groups and the Toy Libraries Association would never have existed.

Only one of these groups, said Dr Elizabeth Newson of Nottingham University last week, did not have to fight professional prejudice. The Toy Libraries Association was welcomed because its value for handicapped children was recognized immediately.

"Otherwise the history of the relationship between education authorities and parents has not been happy", said Dr Newson, who with her husband Professor John Newson founded the Child Development Research Unit at Nottingham.

"There was a lot of resistance to parents taking part in the early education of their children", she said. "And for a long time the toy industry went along with those ideas. The sort of toys that parents were shown at

school open days were available only on an educational supply invoice. There has been a big change in the past 10 years. Parent groups produced lists of best toys and other parents set out to buy them."

The importance of the interaction of children and adults through play was emphasized by Professor Newson. Research did not prove, he said, that children who have the benefit of an early nursery school education did any better than those who started school at five.

"In nursery schools children enjoy themselves and play with each other a lot, but they are not interacting with those who have skills which they will need later, like reading and writing. They talk to an adult only 2 per cent of the time they are at a nursery school."

"Babies, on the other hand, are very active learners and develop their learning skills through their relationship with an older person. By about 18 months they are capable of conveying thoughts to those around them - what they like and don't like - without words."

"This is the foundation for the way in which they eventually learn language, and if you want nursery education to be the foundation for something like competence in reading and writing later on, you must introduce a relationship related to those skills instead of leaving it to incidental learning."

Pre-school toys

Realizing the importance of early learning, manufacturers introduced a range of learning-through-play products aimed specifically at three to five year olds. It is called Playworld and includes 29 products including simple games, counting and spelling, jigsaws, dominoes, activity and construction toys.

Among the most appealing are Chunky Dominoes and the Teaching House. The dominoes are easy-to-handle chunks of sturdy card with domino spots on one side and transport pictures on the other. Buses, planes, cars, ships, helicopters. For age three, plus, they cost £1.49.

The Teaching House is a plastic house shape with windows and shutters. There are 10 cards - alphabet, counting, adding and so on - and the child slots in a card and lifts the window shutters to find the answers. For age four plus, £2.99. Both games are available at branches of Woolworths.

Learning through shared experience is affecting. The ranges produced by Playschool, owned by the American company Milton Bradley. They were the pioneers of electronic toys in the pre-school market but they are now detecting a move towards conventional board games.

"Many parents are recogniz-

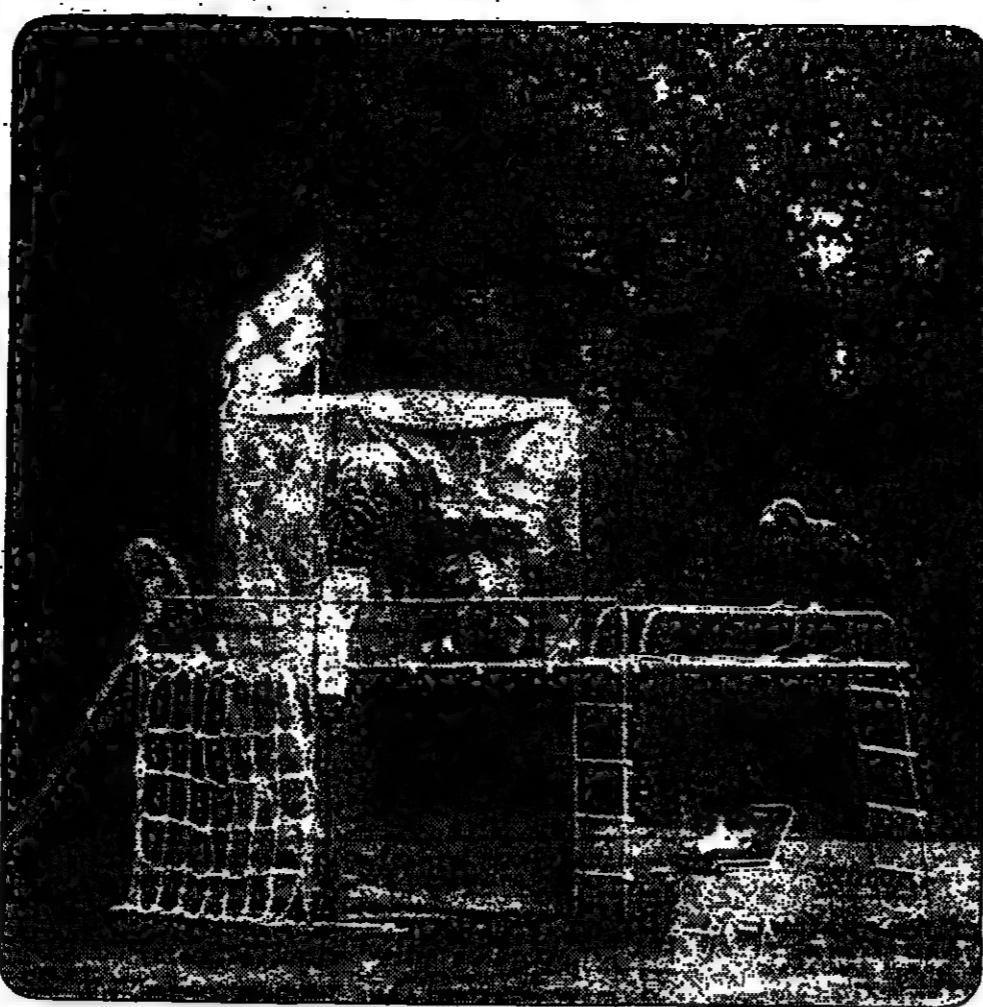
ing that videos and computers are solitary activities and are saying 'let's buy something we can all enjoy together'."

Among their latest toys for younger children are two clothed rag dolls dressed in clothes designed to teach the use of zips, buttons, poppers and laces; they will be available shortly at Fenwicks, Brent Cross for around £7.

It has to be admitted, though, that the toys giving most enjoyment to the pre-school children invited to the launch of the ranges in Hyde Park last week were the "in" toy of the season, a four-wheel drive, battery-operated truck with forward, neutral and reverse gears called Big Foot (for about £9 from most British Home Stores in September) and a plastic cooking hob with a pop-up toaster and the appealing name of Lil Lady (available shortly at Fenwicks, Brent Cross for around £9).

Activity equipment

When it comes to activity equipment there seems to be as much jostling for position among the manufacturers as among the children who play with their products. This year there is a new British version of the highly acclaimed German-made Quadro system. It has been produced by Quadro's erstwhile distributor, Bob Magid, and is called Gympo.



Quadro and Gympo are both large-scale construction kits which make climbing frames and have wheels to make them mobile, so there is plenty of scope for imaginative active play. Gympo's contribution to the original idea is a new form of connector which easily clicks into place, but needs for safety reasons a special key to disconnect.

That apart, there is little to distinguish one make from the other. Both come in various sets. Quadro has three sizes from 74 pieces at £59.95 to 133 pieces at £99.95, wheels extra at £29.95 per pair. Gympo has two sizes, with or without wheels, 92 pieces at £59.95 and 144 pieces at £99.95, but the tubes are stiffer (deliberately, because they are easier for a child to grip, they say).

It would be pleasant to say that the British product was

perfect, but when we watched a very gymnastic child playing on the Gympo frame the structure moved quite noticeably, which may not be unsafe but does not give the appearance of the sturdy solidity of Quadro. One of our consumer testers has found it completely stable, even under the weight of 12 children at a time. Quadro is available from all branches of John Lewis, from Early Learning Centres and Hamleys. Gympo will be at Galt shops and branches of W. H. Smith next month.

Climbing frames in galvanised steel tubing with a range of add-on swings, slides, trapeze rings and scrambling nets are made by TP Activity Sports. Their Explorers' Frame at £150 can be fitted with a platform (£19.95) and ladder (£11.95). There is also an upstairs tent

Above: Explorers' frame with a range of accessories, including platform, ladder and tent. From TP Activity Sports. Right: Two uses for the versatile Quadro kit

(£29.95) and a downstairs tent, cheaper, wouldn't you know, at £24.95. The range can be seen at branches of John Lewis. Another outdoor toy which looks terrific fun is TP Activity Slippy Slide. A 10m length of plastic, it can be used in conjunction with a garden slide - water dribbled down the slide produces a fast acquiescing effect without the need for a pool (£14.95 at John Lewis).

Paddling pools

If a paddling pool is all you need, Boots have just introduced a 5ft size with flip-up rigid plastic sides for £7.95. You fill it with lin of water, smooth out the bottom and fill up to 1ft deep. It has jolly jungle creatures decorating the sides and is tougher than a basic inflatable pool.

Trampolines

For those who enjoy trampolines, Allison have produced a new junior version with a continuous filament nylon which is meant for those using trampolines competitively in schools, but which includes pointers for anyone with a play trampoline too.



be adjusted in height: a child can hold on to the T-bar until it has confidence in being able to control the bouncing. The mat is 3ft square and the frame 3ft 6in square and 14in high. It costs £29.95 from all nine Lewis's department stores including Manchester, Bristol and Leeds.

Bars on a trampoline should only be used by small children under supervision. A bar of any kind when they get older and bouncier could be a hazard and children have had their teeth knocked out by landing on a hand-held bar.

For this reason Allison have designed their bar to be small enough to be covered by the child's hands, so that if it bumps its chin it will be hitting its own hands and not the metal. Another safety factor is the space of no more than 1/2in between the edge of the mat and the frame, so that a small foot cannot be trapped.

The British Trampoline Federation has a code of practice of users and teachers which is meant for those using trampolines competitively in schools, but which includes pointers for anyone with a play trampoline too.

SHOPFRONT

Ballpoint and felt-tip pens are the scourge of summer clothes - one mislaided stroke and light fabric can be scarred for ever. Now Stain Devils have introduced an antidote.

I found their Ball Point Pen remover more instantly effective than the Felt Tip Pen remover, but with perseverance this worked, too. I used both liquids to remove stains from white cotton and a certain amount of rubbing was necessary in both cases, so I'm not sure about the claim that they can be used on any fabric.

However, my musical assistant did manage to erase felt-tip graffiti from the keys of a piano. Each costs 99p for 45ml at Harrods.

Memorable flowers



Pressing flowers was a Victorian accomplishment, and the art of making pressed-flower pictures from cultivated flowers is still flourishing, even though children are encouraged to conserve wild flowers by not picking them. When Ivoine Saunders became interested in pressing flowers 10 years ago she followed the text books with several disastrous results. So she began to experiment.

She now makes all types of flower pictures to order - simple bunches of red roses, table decorations from christening, complete bride bouquets - pressed and reassembled exactly as they were. The bouquets are mounted on silk, velvet or on a piece of the wedding-dress fabric and prices, framed, are from £35 (7in x 9in) to £210 (25in x 29in). The picture illustrated is called Charlotte (15in x 19in), £85. A brochure of her work is available from Petals & Lace, 70 New Street, Great Dunmow, Essex (0371 39966).

Foodnote

Tuscan olive oil, fat red tomatoes, pesto sauce and strong espresso coffee are the very stuff of a holiday in Italy.

If you can't wait to get there, the Courant Shop at 77 Fulham Road, London SW3 will give you a taste of things to come. In the basement the Italian Kitchen is offering a splendid range of foods and cookware. The three-part soup tureen illustrated costs £20.85; a glazed terracotta Bagna Cauda (a simple bowl with a nightlight underneath), which keeps sauces warm, costs £5.95. The pesto sauce is a dream (£1.70, 170g) and the olive oil is whole red tomatoes in oil for antipasto or pizzas (£6.25, 490g).

No fill, but fun.

IN THE GARDEN

The labour-saving daylight delight

One of the best of the summer flowering herbaceous plants - and coming into flower now - is the Hemerocallis, commonly known as the day lily. Each day a new flower opens on the spike, folding and dropping in the evening. The plant is thus left clean and tidy; you rarely need to pick over it; and it flowers continuously throughout the summer.

Day lilies will tolerate a wide variety of soil types but should be planted into well prepared ground. Aim for soils which are just below neutral, with a pH of 6.5. Moist soils are preferable.

Prepare planting positions by digging in organic manure - well rotted compost, farmyard manure, peat or bark - and mix it with the bottom spit. It is usually better to dig the whole border; single holes can act as drainage sites in a wet or clay soil.

A bonemeal dressing at about 4oz to the square yard, raked into the top spit, helps to establish young plants. Once they are growing, feed regularly with a fertilizer such as Phostrogen or Growmore.

Leave them undisturbed for as long as possible, lifting and dividing them only when they become a nuisance - and that may be six years hence.

Planting is best done over the dormant season, October to March, during a spell of open weather, and the crowns should be planted to the same depth as they were before, about 18in apart. Plants are available in containers, allowing summer planting, but this requires much more care, and more watering.

Mature day lilies have strap-shaped branches, with long arching spikes rising from the centre of the plant. The sword-like leaves will add variety to any border throughout the year and the delicately-shaped flowers, much like lilies, have a faint but discernible scent. They can be used in salads, and were originally grown for the kitchen.

Day lilies come in many colours and forms, flowering at different times, and I have a number of favourites. Stafford has much to commend it, with its deep red flowers set off by their orange throats, and Burning Daylight is aptly named, a rich orange with large flowers.

Of the yellows (perhaps the most common colour) the best is Larksong, though Golden Morocco Red is another favourite, a deep red with a golden throat. Pink Damask is, to my mind, the best pink, but others prefer George Cunningham.

Frans Hals is as near as we have to a bi-colour, a maroon flower with a yellow centre to the petals; a good variety, but I



Rich orange shade: The large flowers of Burning Daylight

suspect there will be better forms available soon. All the above are more than 2ft tall, and some more than 3ft, but there are shorter varieties. Bonanza is about 16in high, with orange flowers. The form dumortiera grows to almost 2ft, with deep yellow flowers.

Prices vary, but good plants are available at most garden centres for about £1.50 each.

Ashley Stephenson

Some like it hot

Cucumbers like a warm humid atmosphere, and given optimum conditions will produce a bigger and better crop. Grown under general greenhouse conditions they will still produce enough for a large family.

Plants are available now and should be planted without delay. Ideally you should prepare mounds of loam, farm yard manure and sand in equal quantities, about 18in across and 8in high. Water them well and plant, ensuring that the stems are not covered. Allow 2ft between plants. Keep tomatoes and cucumbers apart in the greenhouse, so that the cucumbers can be kept cooler. The greenhouse should be as warm as you can allow, and it is vital to keep not only the mounds but also the foliage moist. Surplus water must drain away quickly. Once the required height has been reached, the tip should be pinched out, inducing lateral growth. To stop the plant becoming overgrown the laterals should be stopped after every second leaf, and every sub-lateral (shoots which break from the laterals) at every first leaf. Main flowers with their short stalks, should be removed.

Staking their future

Many plants, whether they be climbers such as clematis or herbaceous plants like galega, need some kind of staking. The climber illustrated is a clematis.

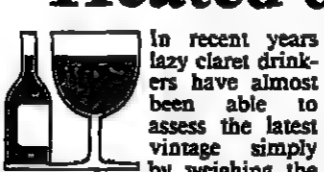
Nearly all climbers, except the self-clinging varieties, require a specialized framework. Try to ensure that there is a gap between it and the wall as free air circulation is important. Put distance pieces behind the trellis; the gap need not be more than 4in out more than that is desirable. In some cases you only need to tie the main stem to the trellis with well nails; although this does not allow the air to circulate as much as is usually necessary, the plants do not seem to suffer.

Self-clinging climbers, such as ivy and Hydrangea petiolaris, can adapt to any situation. They will stick to a wall or a fence equally well, although it may sometimes be necessary to give them a start by tying in the first few branches.

Remember that once they become detached from the wall they will not readily attach themselves again, so the branches should be tied in to enable the plants to make new suction pads on the young growth. The best way to stake herbaceous plants is with pea sticks. These are branches cut from birch or other trees which should be stiff with a good barkwork. Push them deep into the ground and give them a good base as they have to hold up heavy plants. The tips of the branches should finish just below the eventual height of the species being staked, so that as growth progresses they are hidden by the foliage. Cut the pea sticks to the required height. Canes or bean poles are also used, usually for tying in individual shoots. Tie the string to the cane and not to the plant and make sure the tie does not slip up or down by giving it a double loop round the cane. The height of the cane should be at least 1/2in more than the height of the plant. Many different kinds of climbing frames are available. They can be good but you must select the plants carefully.

DRINK

Heated discussions on claret



In recent years claret drinking has almost been able to assess the latest vintage simply by weighing the bump that comes thudding through their letter box. I doubt whether the stream of vintage reports, tasting notes, en primeur price lists and ludicrous publicity that accompanied last year's vintage will ever be matched.

My postman may be pleased that the current crop of '83 Bordeaux reports is slightly lighter than last year's. But I can't say that I am overjoyed, when his postbag still contains reports such as this one from Colamarque: "The 1982 and 1983 vintages in Bordeaux are like two brothers. The first is extrovert, handsome and charming, destined to be head of school... and for a brilliant career. The second is reticent, attractive in character, promising at least a top second at university..." An example of winespeak at its worst.

Sceptical wine lovers will have long ago learnt to disregard vintage reports, especially those with a "vintage of the century" theme, and to judge the wines for themselves. By now, most will be wondering how Bordeaux, after the impressive '82s and fine '81s, has managed to pull off its third good vintage in a row.

The weather, of course, had much to do with it. Although 1983 got off to a bad start with a cold wet spring, hot weather during the all-important flowering period in June ensured another bumper crop (just 10 per cent down on the record-breaking Bordeaux '82 vintage).

The next two months were hot, too, but the combination of heat and heavy rain in August produced a dangerously humid atmosphere. This created problems with rot for those estates which did not spray regularly. The beginning of September was warm but the hot weather had returned by the end of the month and continued well into November.

Excessively high fermentation temperatures have obviously made life difficult for chateaux without sufficient cooling equipment; just as they did last year. The best '83

clarets came from those chateaux courageous enough to delay picking as this gave their grapes that extra degree of ripeness.

Despite the good colour and high levels of natural sugar and alcohol shown by the '83s, none have the exceptional richness and fruity flavour of the previous year's vintage; they are much more austere and firm. The hard tannins of the '83s for instance will mean these clarets will take longer to mature than the '82s, which had soft tannins. Everyone agrees that overall 1982 was a much better year than '83 (and that '83 is better than '81), but there are a few chateaux which feel that their '83s are better. Many properties in the Margaux area share this view because by some freak of nature Margaux and its neighbouring villages received half as much rain as anywhere else in the region during August.

Pick and choose

Perhaps the most important point I should make about the '83 claret vintage, having been to two big London '83 tastings, is its tremendous variability. You really do have to pick and choose to get the best of Bordeaux '83 and if you have already invested heavily in the superior '82s you may well feel like giving '83 a miss. Having said that, however, they will last longer than the '82s - a point stressed by most of the wine merchants running opening offers - and you never can tell when the next good Bordeaux vintage will come along.

Of the 50 or so '83 clarets that I tasted, some of the most impressive were the St Emilion, La Gaffeliere, for example, showed well at both tastings and is inexpensive while at the other end of the price scale I enjoyed Figeac, Labegorce Zede from Margaux is a modestly priced cru bourgeois, while the St Julien stars, as usual, were Ducru Beaucailou and Léoville Poyferré. Of those from St Estephe I liked Calon Segur and Cos d'Estournel (though it wasn't a patch on the '82), and Grand Puy Lacoste and Pichon Longueville Comtesse de Lalande, from Pauillac, were real stunners.

Jane MacQuitty

Angela Gore



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CHESS

Taking a leaf from the masters

Some excellent books have recently been published on the game of chess. First, there is a sumptuous volume, *British Chess*, edited by G. S. Botterill, D. N. L. Levy, J. M. Rice and M. J. Richardson (Pergamon Press, £15). The book has been cunningly devised and executed to include all the masters and other distinguished figures in British chess, describing their career and chess achievements. They donated their services and all profits will go to various charitable chess organizations.

The result is a fascinating work in which, however, the degree of interest varies in accordance with the extent to which the master, or whoever, fulfils his job by writing about himself. I am on shaky ground here since I was one of those who failed to do so.

I particularly relish the delicious error in the preface when reference is made to the Haig Central Library - shades of Willie Winter and J. H. Blackburne here, who would have found the change of the Haig Central Library to the more palatable Scotch whisky perfectly natural.

Defence & Counter-Attack by Tibor Florian (Pergamon Press, £6.95) is another fine book.

Here the Hungarian master has illustrated the theories of Steinitz with a number of interesting games and I imagine that the work will be of particular appeal to the young and aspiring player.

There are also two excellent new books on the endgame, *Exploring the Endgame* by Peter Griffiths (Adam & Charles Black, £4.95), in which Griffiths illustrates and explains endgame techniques with well-chosen games, and *Leonid Kubbel's Chess Endgame Studies*, edited and published by T. G. Whitworth (£5.50).

Kubbel, one of the greatest endgame study composers of all time, published two volumes of endgame studies, and this book contains a wealth of inspired ideas.

Here, from *British Chess*, is a game full of that subtle trenchancy which characterizes Ray Keene when in form.

White, R. J. Keene, Black, J. Kovacevic. IBM Masters tournament, Amsterdam 1973. Nimzowitsch-Larsen attack.

1 N-K3 P-Q4 2 P-Q3 B-N3 3 B-N2 N-Q2 4 P-N3 B-N4 5 P-B3 P-Q4 6 P-Q4 P-B3 7 N-Q2 P-Q4 8 P-Q3 P-B3

An impatient move that plays into White's hands; instead he should play 12...N-N1.

13 R-P5 N-N3 14 R-N2 P-B3 15 R-N1 P-Q4 16 R-N2 P-Q4 17 N-N3 P-Q4 18 P-Q3 P-B3

A fine move that revivifies the whole position.

19 N-N3 P-B3 20 N-Q4 Q-Q2 21 P-Q3 P-B3 22 N-N5 21 N-KB3

23 N-N3 P-B3 24 N-N2 25 N-N3 P-B3 26 N-Q4 N-Q4 27 N-N3 P-B3 28 N-N3 P-B3

29 N-N3 P-B3 30 N-N3 P-B3 31 N-N3 P-B3 32 N-N3 P-B3

33 N-N3 P-B3 34 N-N3 P-B3 35 N-N3 P-B3 36 N-N3 P-B3

37 N-N3 P-B3 38 N-N3 P-B3 39 N-N3 P-B3 40 N-N3 P-B3

41 N-N3 P-B3 42 N-N3 P-B3 43 N-N3 P-B3 44 N-N3 P-B3

45 N-N3 P-B3 46 N-N3 P-B3 47 N-N3 P-B3 48 N-N3 P-B3

49 N-N3 P-B3 50 N-N3 P-B3 51 N-N3 P-B3 52 N-N3 P-B3

53 N-N3 P-B3 54 N-N3 P-B3 55 N-N3 P-B3 56 N-N3 P-B3

57 N-N3 P-B3 58 N-N3 P-B3 59 N-N3 P-B3 60 N-N3 P-B3

61 N-N3 P-B3 62 N-N3 P-B3 63 N-N3 P-B3 64 N-N3 P-B3

65 N-N3 P-B3 66 N-N3 P-B3 67 N-N3 P-B3 68 N-N3 P-B3

69 N-N3 P-B3 70 N-N3 P-B3 71 N-N3 P-B3 72 N-N3 P-B3

73 N-N3 P-B3 74 N-N3 P-B3 75 N-N3 P-B3 76 N-N3 P-B3

77 N-N3 P-B3 78 N-N3 P-B3 79 N-N3 P-B3 80 N-N3 P-B3

81 N-N3 P-B3 82 N-N3 P-B3 83 N-N3 P-B3 84 N-N3 P-B3

85 N-N3 P-B3 86 N-N3 P-B3 87 N-N3 P-B3 88 N-N3 P-B3

89 N-N3 P-B3 90 N-N3 P-B3 91 N-N3 P-B3 92 N-N3 P-B3

93 N-N3 P-B3 94 N-N3 P-B3 95 N-N3 P-B3 96 N-N3 P-B3

97 N-N3 P-B3 98 N-N3 P-B3 99 N-N3 P-B3 100 N-N3 P-B3

101 N-N3 P-B3 102 N-N3 P-B3 103 N-N3 P-B3 104 N-N3 P-B3

105 N-N3 P-B3 106 N-N3 P-B3 107 N-N3 P-B3 108 N-N3 P-B3

109 N-N3 P-B3 110 N-N3 P-B3 111 N-N3 P-B3 112 N-N3 P-B3

113 N-N3 P-B3 114 N-N3 P-B3 115 N-N3 P-B3 116 N-N3 P-B3

117 N-N3 P-B3 118 N-N3 P-B3 119 N-N3 P-B3 120 N-N3 P-B3

121 N-N3 P-B3 122 N-N3 P-B3 123 N-N3 P-B3 124 N-N3 P-B3

125 N-N3 P-B3 126 N-N3 P-B3 127 N-N3 P-B3 128 N-N3 P-B3

129 N-N3 P-B3 130 N-N3 P-B3 131 N-N3 P-B3 132 N-N3 P-B3

133 N-N3 P-B3 134 N-N3 P-B3 135 N-N3 P-B3 136 N-N3 P-B3

137 N-N3 P-B3 138 N-N3 P-B3 139 N-N3 P-B3 140 N-N3 P-B3

141 N-N3 P-B3 142 N-N3 P-B3 143 N-N3 P-B3 144 N-N3 P-B3

145 N-N3 P-B3 146 N-N3 P-B3 147 N-N3 P-B3 148 N-N3 P-B3

149 N-N3 P-B3 150 N-N3 P-B3 151 N-N3 P-B3 152 N-N3 P-B3

153 N-N3 P-B3 154 N-N3 P-B3 155 N-N3 P-B3 156 N-N3 P-B3

157 N-N3 P-B3 158 N-N3 P-B3 159 N-N3 P-B3 160 N-N3 P-B3

161 N-N3 P-B3 162 N-N3 P-B3 163 N-N3 P-B3 164 N-N3 P-B3

165 N-N3 P-B3 166 N-N3 P-B3 167 N-N3 P-B3 168 N-N3 P-B3

169 N-N3 P-B3 170 N-N3 P-B3 171 N-N3 P-B3 172 N-N3 P-B3

173 N-N3 P-B3 174 N-N3 P-B3 175 N-N3 P-B3 176 N-N3 P-B3

177 N-N3 P-B3 178 N-N3 P-B3 179 N-N3 P-B3 180 N-N3 P-B3

181 N-N3 P-B3 182 N-N3 P-B3 183 N-N3 P-B3 184 N-N3 P-B3

185 N-N3 P-B3 186 N-N3 P-B3 187 N-N3 P-B3 188 N-N3 P-B3

Home from home, or a permanent headache?



about in a garden (they had none of these in London).

Within six months of buying the place the son had lost all interest in fish, the father found himself out of England more often than in - and when he was in he wanted to do was sleep,

the daughter went off with a rock musician and the mother was left with the task of "opening up, airing, weeding and wondering what the hell I was doing".

And then, though it's a delicate point, there's the

question of "belonging". If you have shut up shop and want to spend your retirement encouraging the suburban waiting for the roses round your door to bloom, popping down to the Ring of Bells at noon to talk of old times, then, provided you can afford it, there's little to stop you.

Throughout the British Isles there are numerous hamlets and villages, once working communities, where the population now consists almost entirely of retired townfolk - fulfilling a last-minute dream. But moving into a rural community for weekends presents different problems. You may meet hostility - especially if the dear little cottage you occupy came on the market at a price well above that which an indigenous resident could afford; certainly if you bring with you anti-social urban habits (dogs that chase sheep, stereo sounds, that puncture the still of the night, children who leave gates open).

It doesn't always happen this way - but resentment against weekenders or holiday cottage owners is not a rare phenomenon. We know one couple who finally gave in to silent local pressure to move out (five break-ins in their absence, two

vandalizations and a blank wall when it came to trying to find the culprits).

Other couples we know have found that trying to live a double life finally wore them down. "There was always one who didn't want to go, driving became a real chore and we couldn't afford to equip the cottage comfortably so everyone was always moaning about what wasn't there. We wanted a place to get away from the pressures of city life but in the end we created even more."

My observations, supported by many a discussion with those who manage to maintain two establishments, have led me to the conclusion that in order to be successful at the game, a German sense of order and discipline is required.

You need two of absolutely everything, from toothbrushes and dressing gowns to casseroles and lawn mowers. You need to follow a well-run routine: no after-work drinking in London on a Friday night, no long lie-in on a Saturday morning.

It's get up and go - at both ends - before rush hours set in; it's having a positive approach to the pleasures of country life and an overriding belief that it's all worth while. Either that or you have to be very rich - or so easy-going that you take off as and when you feel like it, relishing the schizophrenia of it all, regardless.

Reluctantly I have to own up to belonging to the latter category. My partner veers towards order and organization. So it would seem we were destined never to get this particular fantasy off the ground.

Yet as I write I am watching the clock. In five hours' time, in a little village not too many miles away, a cottage will be sold at auction. We've checked the car for petrol and I've organized someone to walk the dog. Who knows, by the end of the day we may be leading a double life.

Judy Froshaug

Outings

TRADITIONAL FIELD SPORTS: Many events with the emphasis on two of Britain's oldest sports - archery and falconry - in the grounds of Luton's superb castle. Castle Drogo, Draislington, Devon (06473 3306). Today, grounds open 11am. Castle and grounds £2, grounds only £1.

THE BLACK STALLION RETURNS: Sequel to the great family favourite, in which the horse is stolen and his young owner has to travel to the Sahara desert to find him. Children's Cinema Club, Cinema 2, Barbican Centre, London EC2 (638 4141). Today at 11am and 2.30pm. Full membership £1, day membership 50p. Child £1, adult (only if accompanied by child), £1.50.

THE ROAD TO BALL: Superb double bill with Crosby, Hope and Lamour in colour on one of the classic "road" films, followed by the Goons in *The Running, Jumping and Standing Still Film*. Junior NFI, National Film Theatre (928 3942) for family audiences. Today and tomorrow at 4pm. Adult (accompanied by child) £2.40, child £1.20.

RAPUNZEL: Little Angel's resident company in a delightful production for children of six and over. Little Angel Marionette Theatre, 14 Dugard Passage, Cross Street, London N1 (226 1787). Today and tomorrow at 3pm. Adults £2.25, children £1.50.

BROADSTAIRS DICKENS FESTIVAL: One of the oldest annual celebrations to commemorate Dickens, starting today with a Grand Assembly and Parade of costumed Dickensians from the Pier to the Victoria Gardens. Plays, garden parties.

Victorian musical evenings at various venues throughout the week. Broadstairs, Kent. Further information on 0843 62853. Today at 2pm, until June 23.

THE RUFFORD REVELRY: A weekend of merry-making in which visitors are encouraged to come in period (any period) costume, bring a picnic and enjoy the entertainments - mummery, Morris dancers, puppet shows, Punch and Judy, choir, brass bands, fairs, displays, dancing. Many stalls selling craft products, food, beer and wine. Rufford Old Hall, Rufford, near Ormskirk (0704 821254). Today and tomorrow from 2pm. Adults £2, children £1.

TWENTIES PICNIC: One of many events held during the Reading Festival, this one promises to be a good family outing. Dress up in boaters, blazers, flannels or

flappers' outfits. Lots of children's games, Punch and Judy, Teddy Bear's Picnic, 1920s jazzband, brass and banjo bands, food and licensed bar. Shirefield Grange, Cuthish Lane, Shirefield, near Reading. Tomorrow from noon to 4pm. Admission 50p or £2 for family ticket - two adults plus any number of children.

THE TEMPEST: A chance to see a production of Shakespeare's late play in the beautiful open-air setting, profits to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. As well as the play, there will be an Elizabethan fayre, barbeque, Morris dancing and other attractions. Mount Ephraim Gardens, part of an 800-acre estate in Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Tomorrow from 2pm. Adults £2, children £1.

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Between combat and comparison

Young Kasparov remorselessly ground poor old Smyslov into the dust to earn the right to challenge Karpov for the World Championship. The result came as no surprise.

My purpose in digressing into the world of chess is to discuss why, by comparison with bridge, chess results should be so eminently predictable. Until recently I thought my explanation was purely subjective. But then, to my surprise, a conversation with a computer analyst gave some scientific credibility to my theory.

Most games, or sports, may be loosely divided into two groups: those which involve direct conflict and those which are comparative. Most racket games may be said to be combative while golf and sailing are examples of comparative sports. Even a superficial study of the results of the leading tennis and squash players reveals that the dominance of the top players is virtually absolute. With golf, a different picture emerges. Few would dispute that Watson and Balles-teros are outstanding players, and yet they win a far smaller proportion of the tournaments than their tennis counterparts.

The explanation is simple. McEnroe, by the very quality of his play, can impose his game on his lesser rivals. Watson invariably plays well, sometimes brilliantly, but a host of players can return a better score in any particular tournament, partly because there is nothing Watson can do to stop them. The combative elements of golf disappeared with the styne and the "spoon".

Table presence is in the past

Bridge lies in the hinterland between the combative and the comparative. Until quite recently, the masters asserted their supremacy by a mixture of difficult systems, disruptive interventions, and "table presence", a pleasant euphemism for something which was not always so pleasant.

Today bridge at the top has become essentially comparative, while chess remains combative. All very well as a theory, you may object, but what are the practical implications? There is one very significant one. Suppose team A is deemed to be better than

team

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 1039-1044.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Messy tug of war over Lloyds & Scottish

The Lloyds & Scottish fracas between Lloyds Bank and the Royal Bank of Scotland group seems destined to remain a messy tale of protective banking folk to the end.

Yesterday was effectively the deadline imposed by Mr Norman Tebbit for a decision on whether he should refer the increase in Lloyds' stake in Royal from 16 to 21 per cent last December to a long, expensive and wholly pointless investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. The threat of this, and Mr Tebbit's commendable desire to avoid a waste of public money on matters of principle of no practical interest, has produced a letter from Mr Brian Pitman of Lloyds agreeing to dispose of the extra shares within a "reasonable period" disclosed to the Bank of England and the Office of Fair Trading, but not to its Royal's shareholders. So the investigation is off.

The reason for this backtracking by Lloyds is that it is near to an agreement with Royal to buy out its stake in the jointly owned finance house Lloyds & Scottish. The December purchase was designed to put pressure on Royal to reach an agreement after protracted talks that had started with wide differences over price. Even now, the two sides are not able to announce a final agreement.

Even if they manage it in days, there will be a further delay to allow a tax-saving scheme of arrangement through the courts - soon to go on their summer recess. There are also a few outside L&S shareholders to be thought of.

Yet this Marmaduke Gingers style of tug-of-war over Lloyds & Scottish - indeed the whole shareholding relationship between the two clearing bank groups - has long been turned into an irrelevance by events.

Until Standard Chartered and the Hongkong Bank made their abortive bids for Royal, both Royal and Lloyds seemed content to keep equal stakes in the finance house with a substantial public shareholding. Sensing a threat, Lloyds moved in the bid confusion to strengthen its position to a majority holding by buying all the publicly held L&S shares in the market. When the bids were ruled out of court by the famous Scottish ring fence decision by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, Lloyds decided to make the best of it and increase its stake in the lucrative, tax-favoured leasing business by buying out its partner.

The protracted talks, notable for an unbridgeable difference in the two sides' valuations of L&S, and which led to the bullying move by Lloyds last December, were rendered as moot by Mr Nigel Lawson. He removed the tax advantages of leasing in the Budget and made the whole row an historical irrelevance. This, rather than negotiating skill, has finally brought the two sides closer together.

The logic of Lloyds remaining 16.4 per cent stake in Royal over which it has made neither decisions or undertakings, remains equally obscure.

It was first the inheritance of a larger stake in one of the banks which merged to form the Royal Bank Group. In the days of bank mergers, it became a strategic stake (like Barclays holding in Bank of Scotland), to give Lloyds first choice in any Royal takeover. When Lloyds eventually made its move, it was blackballed by Lord Richardson at the Bank of England who fixed Royal up with Standard Chartered instead. Royal's continued independence is due to the Monopolies Commission rather than its own management or Lloyds' stake.

Thereafter, Lloyds might have hoped to swap its stake for Royal's William & Glyn's branches in England. But this was scuttled by the internal merger of Royal's constituent banks. What use is this non-consolidated stake now? It is to be hoped that the Commission decision will stand. Certainly, inhabitants of Manchester and Liverpool, who saw their local banks

gobbled up, will think the Scots lucky to have their own.

It has taken Lloyds and Citibank years of square dancing to sort out their strategically pointless interests in Grindlays, now to join the ANZ Banking group. Does Lloyds have so little use for the money that it can afford to maintain its tangle with Royal so long?

European Ferries sails into storm

This weekend could be critical in the life of European Ferries, and the strange saga of its shareholders' perils. Shareholders, it will be recalled, are being asked to approve a scheme of arrangement which would turn the perk shares into preference shares, leaving cross-channel trippers still qualifying for their discount, but minus votes. Full voting rights would reside in the equity, which presumably is of more interest to the institutions.

Votes on the scheme should arrive by next Friday. But the small shareholder normally makes his corporate decisions in the garden over the weekend.

At play now must be the corporate identity of the entire group. Since the proposed scheme of arrangement was announced, small shareholders' passions have predictably been whipped up via the European Ferries Shareholders' Action Group, which is plainly voting a decisive no to the plan.

Without daring to presume on the trend among the proxies landing on S. G. Warburg's doormat, it seems reasonable to assume that activists currently outweigh the less committed shareholders, some of whom presumably are even now on the high seas between Dover and Calais.

The merchant bank remains tight-lipped about how voting is going but reiterates earlier comments that a vote against the scheme of arrangement must ultimately be a vote against the concession itself. The logic behind this analysis looks sound. European Ferries is a large company with an annual turnover of about £350m, running a tough cross-channel ferry business. It has admitted that a hitherto attractive shareholders' perk is now too expensive to service.

Should the scheme not go through next Friday, the group must react - if only to avoid looking vulnerable to competitors.

Cuts in the peak sailings concession? A rise in the number of shares qualifying for the concession? A drop in the discount? The group, presumably, would be ready to countenance almost any remedial action in order to restore corporate confidence. Shareholders have been known to win the battle but lose the war before now.

The enterprising choice for Walker

Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, and his advisers will be doing their last-minute thinking this weekend about the flotation of Enterprise Oil. The issue is scheduled to be launched on Tuesday, and it will take something big, nasty and unforeseen for it to be delayed. The chief surprise will be if Mr Walker opts for the politically risky course of a fixed-price offer rather than a tender.

It is long odds that a tender will be chosen; despite the market's dislike of the method, it still continues to be highly regarded in Whitehall.

After Enterprise management's barnstorming tour round the City's lunch tables, the company has not lacked exposure, so the prospectus is unlikely to contain much in the way of surprises.

Kleinwort Benson and the Department of Energy will be looking for the tender to net them something upwards of £425m. The chief interest lies in how far the good impression the Enterprise team have made in most parts of the City will allow the company to shade its yield below 5 per cent.

Jessel agrees to improved bid from Mercantile House

By William Kay, City Editor

Mercantile House, the financial group, has been forced into the rare step of increasing the terms of a previously agreed bid to save its strategic takeover of the discount house Jessel, Toynbee and Gillett. The Times disclosed yesterday that the deal was being renegotiated in the wake of the recent fall in the Mercantile House share price.

The new offer is three Mercantile shares, plus £1.50 cash for every 10 Jessel shares. As an alternative, Jessel shareholders can opt to exchange up to half their holdings for Mercantile floating rate loan notes 1989, at the rate of 110p of notes for every Jessel share.

The main additional element is the £1.50 cash which will cost Mercantile between £1.5m and £3m, depending on how many Jessel shares are exchanged for the loan notes. They have been upgraded, in that Mercantile

has promised to seek a listing for them on the stock market. Originally they were to stay unlisted, making them harder to sell.

The consent of the Takeover Panel has been required to extend the closing date for the loan note alternative, along with the share exchange offer, from June 18 to July 2. In the light of the changes, any Jessel investor who has already accepted the first bid can now change his or her mind about the mixture of shares and loan notes.

Mr Michael Toynbee, chairman, said yesterday: "The board of Jessel, Toynbee and Gillett are unanimous in recommending the revised offer of Kleinwort Benson and the M & C unit trust group, who between them account for 15 per cent of the Jessel equity. The shakeout in the stock



John Barkshire recognizes value of offer is lower

market is to blame for the higher offer. When the deal was announced on May 14, Mercantile shares were 368p. Last night they were 262p, up 10p on relief that it is still going through.

Mr Barkshire explained: "Mercantile recognizes that the value of the all-share offer for Jessel on the basis of the current market price of Mercantile House shares is significantly lower now than when terms were agreed."

The terms of the recommended offer for Jessel's preference shares are unchanged at 80p cash, but have been extended to the new deadline of July 2.

By the close of business on Thursday, acceptances had been received for 6.76 per cent of Jessel ordinary shares, and 30.8 per cent of the preference.

The new share exchange values each Jessel share at 93p, compared with the original level of 110p, so it is a compromise.

Industrial output falls by 1.5%

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Industrial output fell by about 1.5 per cent in the three months to April, largely because of the miners' strike, according to provisional figures from the Central Statistical Office yesterday.

In April alone, the index of output of the production industries, which includes energy and manufacturing industries, fell by an estimated 0.2 per cent to 101.7, after a decline of 1 per cent the previous month.

Production of the energy industries fell by 1.8 per cent in April and was 4.2 per cent lower in the three months to April compared with the preceding three months, reflecting first the miners' overtime ban and then the strike which began in the middle of March.

However, the CSO said that, excluding the coal and coke industry, industrial output showed little change in the latest three months compared with three months earlier and was still 5 per cent above the level of a year ago.

Manufacturing industry increased output by a provisional 0.4 per cent in April and the increase in March has now been revised from 0.5 to 1.2 per cent. But manufacturing output in the three months to April was still 0.5 per cent lower in the three months before.

Normally the Government argues that three-month figures give a better indication of the trend. But officials believe the 0.5 per cent decline is misleading because of an erratic jump in production around the turn of the year, and the Government remains confident the underlying trend in the manufacturing sector is still steadily upwards.

Compared with the same period a year ago, manufacturing output still showed a rise of 4 per cent in the latest three months.

Signs that the US economy may be slowing emerged from US industrial production figures showing a 0.4 per cent rise in May after seasonal adjustments. The May increase, the 18th consecutive monthly rise, compared with a revised April increase of 1.1 per cent.

Fightback by Booker McConnell

By Philip Robinson

Booker McConnell, the agricultural, health and food group, yesterday fired its first broadside against the unwanted £230m takeover bid from Mr Alec Monk's Dee Corporation.

Mr Michael Caine, Booker's chairman, describes the bid as "unwelcome and totally inadequate" and adds that Dee has nothing to contribute to the management of agriculture and health products, two of its fastest growing businesses.

Mr Monk, Dee's chairman, has said that his team could manage the Booker business better than the incumbent management.

Mr Caine tells shareholders



Alec Monk: £36m spent on stake in Booker

In a formal circular: "Only in food distribution does Dee have any relevant experience. But a takeover by Dee would destroy the current balance of Booker's business between wholesaling and specialist retailing."

Mr Monk has spent close to £36m buying a 15 per cent stake

However, Dee is prevented from buying further shares at the moment and includes no cash alternative in the terms of its offer. Dee is putting up three of its own shares plus 400p worth of 10 per cent convertible loan stock for every 10 Booker shares.

Mr Caine says that that is not enough for a company whose agricultural business profits rose 40 per cent compound in the past three years and continues to grow, which has health products that can show a compound growth rate of 27 per cent over almost a decade, and a food distribution division which has substantially increased its profits from a low point of 1982.

Chinese investment unnerves Hongkong

From John Lawless, Hongkong

China's Ever Bright Industrial Company has announced that it has reached agreement with Burroughs, the United States computer group, to open two factories, one in Hongkong and another in China, to make microcomputers.

This is the latest in a series of deals negotiated by Ever Bright which is backed by the communist regime in Peking and which avows that one of its main purposes since arriving in the British colony just over a year ago is to "maintain the stability, and prosperity of Hongkong."

In an interview with The Times, Mr Dong Chishan, Ever Bright's deputy general manager, also announced the formation of a new company with the Japanese architectural engineering firm Kumagai. It is to extend Peking's urban rail system, as well as develop several other projects elsewhere in China, particularly in warehousing and ports.

He also said that Marubeni, the Japanese trading firm, has a new general cooperation agreement.

Kumagai worked on what is now the smoothly-running mass transit underground railway system in Hongkong and has obviously been rewarded with new contracts in China.

However, from his 39th floor offices overlooking Hongkong's harbour, Mr Dong makes it absolutely clear that his company is based in the colony of which it will retain sovereignty in 1997 to enable any number of foreign companies to do deals.

Ever Bright is run, in fact, by a man who openly declares himself to be a "capitalist" operating on Peking's behalf - Mr Wang Guangying. Mr Wang

is the brother-in-law of the late Chinese president, Liu Shao-chi. He refuses to disclose who is providing the finances for Ever Bright's wide range of deals, saying: "When you meet a girl, you do not ask her age, and when you meet a gentleman, you do not ask how much money he has in his pocket. But the business community in Hongkong has no doubt that he is Peking-funded."

He reports directly to the Chinese premier, Zhao Ziyang, he says, and as vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, he claims a position higher than a minister.

Mr Wang, aged 64, opened an address at the very much upmarket Hongkong Rotary Club with the words "fa tsai, fa tsai". The colony's businessmen do not usually need a second invitation to "get rich, get rich."

But local businessmen remain nervous about what will happen when the leases run out. Mr Wang is back in China this week for the opening ceremony of the Great China Hotel.

He stresses that the Chinese communists want Hongkong's free enterprise style to remain for at least 50 years after the British give it up in 1997. "One can do a lot of business in the next 63 years," he told the Hongkong Younger Managers Club. While welcoming the short-term propaganda, some of the older heads, however, worry that Ever Bright may be the start of an effective economic takeover of Hongkong by China. And note that Mr Wang has disclosed that China already has US\$4 billion invested here, a figure which the Hongkong government itself did not know.

Trading curbs ruled out

By David Young

Protectionist measures to support British industry were again ruled out last night by Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech to engineering employers in the heart of the Midlands motor industry.

Mr Rees said that the open trading system had served the world "fairly well". He told the West Midlands Association of Motoring Employers in Birmingham: "I must emphasize that any relapse into protectionism would condemn the United Kingdom - and the world - to stagnation, or at best slow growth."

"I recognize that there are acute sensitivities over this question in the West Midlands. These are not easy problems to solve. There are bound to be conflicts of interest."

Mr Rees said that the Government's general approach was to allow market forces to operate freely to decide the scale of output, trade and employment in different industrial sectors.

He said: "A very wide range of policies have been adopted - privatization, the abolition of controls and regulation, tackling monopolies and distortions in the tax system."

BAe shares jump 12p

The shares of British Aerospace, which is now the centre of intense bid speculation, continued to climb yesterday as the rest of the stock market fell.

They rose by a further 12p at their best, before easing, to close 12p up on the day, at 358p. Dealers reported heavy one-way trade in the stock with good quality buying.

Some expect a full takeover bid from GEC at 410p to arrive in the next fortnight. British Aerospace shares have been up to 401p and were 380p on the day. TSBM-EMI announced it was interested in making a bid.

However, these talks were broken off three days ago, clearing the way for a full bid from GEC.

Lord Weinstock, GEC's chief, has been under pressure for some time to spend the group's £1.5 billion "cash mountain".

Stock market report, page 24

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1040.1 down 3.7 (high: 1040.1; low: 1027.6)
FT Index: 815.8 down 0.4
FT 100: 78.92 up 0.09
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 19,710
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 102.78 down 0.53
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1096.39 down 1.22
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,657.05 down 91.08
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 332.37 down 20.78
Amsterdam: 168.4 down 1.8
Sydney: AQ Index 653.0 down 8.9
Paris: CAC Index 167.0 down 2.5
Zurich: S&K General 295.50 down 1.10

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.3780 down 80pts
Index 79.5 unchanged
DM 3.7775 up 0.0075
FF 11.60 up 0.0075
Yen 320.75 down 0.25
Dollar Index 131.7 up 0.6
DM 2.7400 up 0.0205
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.3790
Dollar DM 2.7420
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.591991
SDR £0.752252

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rate 8.5%
Finance houses base rate 8%
Discount market loans week fixed 8%
3 month interbank 9% - 9 1/4%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11 1/4%
3 month DM 5 1/4% - 5 1/2%
3 month FF 13% - 12 1/4%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 12.50
Fed funds 11%
Treasury long bond 100% - 100 1/4%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 2 to June 5, 1984 inclusive: 9.516 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$373.90 pm \$368
cash \$368.50-369 (\$267-267.75)
New York (latest): \$368.25
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$381-381.50 (\$275.75-276.75)
Sovereigns (new):
\$365.50-37.50 (\$252-53.50)
Excludes VAT

Rush for Etam shares

By Jeremy Warner

Stock market investors have put up more than £251m in the hope of acquiring shares in Etam, the women's wear retailer being floated by County Bank and Simon & Coates, the stockbroker.

More than 51.8 million applications were received for a total of 2 million shares guaranteeing the flotation of a healthy premium when dealings begin next Thursday. The offer for sale was around 20 times oversubscribed.

County Bank was offering 13.1 million of the company's shares for sale at 95p each and investors applied in large

numbers after the pricing of the offer was judged to be pitched at a low level by many outside observers.

Etam is the second County Bank offer for sale to be heavily oversubscribed this month.

Other than employees whose applications are being allotted in full, only those applying for 100,000 Etam shares or more are guaranteed an allocation. There will be ballots for several categories.

The flotation puts a price tag of around £50m on the 108-store retailing group

NEWS IN BRIEF

Chloride up £14m but no dividend

Chloride, the British battery manufacturer, has lifted pre-tax profits for the year to March 31 to £200,000 to £14m. However, the company has not paid dividend and arrears on reference dividends now stand at £5.6m.

Sir Michael Edwards, Chloride chairman, said: "The level of profit is not satisfactory and we are not satisfied with the share price. Nevertheless the cover has been hefty."

He also conceded that the suits were unlikely to satisfy a shareholder action group which was set up last year to force the company to resume dividend payments and allow shareholders a greater say in running the company's affairs.

The turnover showed only a marginal increase from £78.9m up to £79.9m.

Tempus, page 24

J. W. SKEAR & SON, the toy and game company which says Scribble sets has turned a pre-tax loss of £227,000 into a pre-tax profit of £239,000 for the year to December 31 last. Turnover slipped from £12.37m to £7.08m. A final dividend of 0.1p is to be paid against a nominal 0.1p in 1982.

Tempus, page 24

£6.2m offer by Grovebell

By Our City Staff

Grovebell Group, a garage and investment company, yesterday launched a £6.2m takeover bid for Marshall's Universal, a vehicle distribution group twice its size.

Mr Vasant Advani, Grovebell chairman, said: "Parts of our business will fit with ours and we can make better use of some of their assets which are underutilized."

Grovebell is offering 11 of its

own shares for every three Marshall shares. Taking Grovebell at 14 1/2p, down 1/2p yesterday, the share offer values Marshall shares at 51.3p.

Stratham Duff Stoop, acting for Grovebell is offering to buy Marshall shares for 42p cash for a limited period. Statham is also stockbrokers to Esal (Commodities), which owns 18 per cent of Marshall's Universal.

Decision nears on \$300m loan for Argentina

US plays down debt deadline

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Treasury could reactivate the offer later.

Treasury sources said that it had been decided not to extend the loan deadline unless Argentina changed its headline negotiating position with the International Monetary Fund on a new economic austerity programme.

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the American central bank, and Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, said it would not be significant if the American government chose to extend for a third time yesterday's deadline.

"We have got until midnight to decide," Mr Regan said yesterday. Even if the extension were denied, he said, the

11-bank syndicate negotiating with Argentina on its \$45 billion (£32 billion) debt met yesterday to consider whether

to extend new loans to the country to pay overdue interest. Banking sources said if the Treasury did not extend the deadline, commercial lenders would be even more reluctant to agree to easier terms for Argentina and other debtor nations.

Meanwhile, Mr Volcker said in Congressional testimony that even if Argentina missed a June 30 deadline on \$500m of overdue interest owed banks, the sums involved were relatively small and would not rock the banking system even though the second quarter earnings of some big banks would be reduced significantly.

ISC International Signal & Control Group PLC

Preliminary Results for 1983/84

	1984 \$000s	1983 \$000s
Turnover	207,322	107,480
Profit before taxation	28,159	15,096

The Chairman, Mr. James Guerin, comments:

- All Divisions made excellent progress.
- Marguardt met expectations.
- Group order book totals \$330 million which gives great confidence for the current year.

The above financial information is an abridged version of the Group's full accounts which will be filed with the Registrar of Companies and in respect of which the report of the auditors was unqualified.

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USA: 3700 Electronics Way, PO Box 3040, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17604/3040.

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(Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited)

COMMODITIES

How high-pressure selling cost investor £19,000

Our recent article on LHW Futures, the commodity brokers, provoked further comment from readers, among them Mr Brian Jobson from Lingfield, Surrey. "Your recent correspondence," says Mr Jobson, "have NOT set the record for speed of loss of money. I believe I do."

Mr Jobson, an insurance broker, lost the staggering amount of £19,247 in six weeks when he dealt with LHW.

"The silly thing is," he says, "I regard myself as fairly sophisticated financially, I advise clients on their affairs and I have always made money on the stock market. I blame myself for losing money this way. But when you are on the receiving end, LHW's salesmen are very persuasive."

Last summer, Mr Jobson started getting mail shots from LHW and filled in one of their coupons. He is uncertain how the firm got his name and address in the first place. From then on, an LHW salesman phoned virtually everyday, suggesting he put money into commodities.

"They are very persistent," he says. "The technique includes getting on to christian names immediately, in my experience, and just keeping up the pressure. I eventually said I would put £5,000 up."

"A short while later another salesman phoned - precious metals were going up. He



Brian Jobson: "LHW's salesmen are very persuasive"

phoned solidly for a week and I put in another £15,000 - into gold, silver, platinum and gasoil. I did not know how my original £5,000 was faring because I could not decipher the contract notes I received. "The salesman was right about gold moving fast, however. It did in the wrong direction. Three weeks later LHW informed me that the whole £15,000 was gone."

The metals prices had fallen below the "stop loss" level and his futures contracts had been liquidated. He had lost the lot. In the end he salvaged just £752 from his initial stake - and that

was all he has left of his £20,000.

Mr Jobson says he understands the general principles of commodity futures trading and the fact that it is high risk. His main criticism of LHW, apart from the high-pressure salesmanship, is the quality of the advice he was given.

"I acted entirely on their advice," he says. "I know very little about individual commodities markets - few private investors do, even those of us who read the financial press regularly. There is plenty of advice on things like shares and unit trusts but really very little

on the prospects for cocoa, or wool."

Even after his £19,000-plus loss, LHW representatives kept ringing, suggesting he put up more money "to recoup his loss."

Mr Jobson says: "I think this way of promoting a risky financial product constitutes a danger to the public. There's no doubt that a lot of investors are greedy and excited by the prospect of high quick returns, particularly nowadays when yields on normal secure investments are low."

Mr John Hughes, the managing director of LHW Futures, says: "We have had a few cases where clients have complained about not understanding the contract notes. In the last few months we have produced a booklet explaining it all."

Mr Hughes says his firm does not take on discretionary clients but admits that most rely on "advice and recommendations" of his salesmen, provided by the company's own research. "We get some things right and some things wrong."

On accusations of high-pressure selling, he says that people always have the option of putting down the phone.

And to judge from Mr Jobson's experiences, that might be a very good piece of advice indeed.

Margaret Drummond

TRAVEL ABROAD

Safer to bank on credit cards than ruin your holiday

SPENDING GUIDE		
	Maximum allowed in	Maximum allowed out
Austria	£588	-
Canada	-	-
France	-	£431
West Germany	-	-
Greece	£20	£20
Holland	-	-
Italy	£85.50	£85.50
Morocco	None allowed	None allowed
Portugal	£22.50	£22.50
Spain	£708	£708
Sweden	-	£538
Switzerland	-	-
Tunisia	None allowed	None allowed
USA	-	-
Yugoslavia	£8.25	£8.25

new accounts from people keen to get the card even if they want to hang on to their main account at another bank.

Banks other than the Midland will supply simple Eurocheque encashment cards free. These support ordinary cheques written out in pounds which can be cashed at most banks in Europe. But you have to pay your own bank's cheque charges plus 80p or more to the foreign bank. Some banks will not handle them and they cannot be used for purchases. And they need to be renewed each year.

In a survey of holiday money in Rosemary Burr's Moneyletter, Postcheques supported by a

Postcheque card available to National Girobank customers which allow you to get up to £100 a day from post offices throughout Europe or Western Union offices in the United States were judged a "best buy". They are convenient and cost just 50p which is charged to your Girobank account after the transaction.

American Express and Diners' Club cards can be useful for lavish spending in the few clubs and restaurants abroad that will accept them and they can also be used to get cash from the issuer's local office. Expect to pay 1 per cent for cash from Amex and 4 per cent from

Diners' for the cashing service.

Lastly there are the three ways of taking money out of the country - here you have to pay in advance - foreign currency, sterling travellers' cheques and travellers' cheques in foreign currency.

Cash is essential: there will be the fare from the airport to the hotel and drinks and snacks for the first day or two and, remember, you may arrive on a public holiday or in the middle of a bank strike, or at a weekend.

Banks normally charge 0.5 per cent interest with a minimum of around 50p and a maximum of £10 - then there are the same charges when you change the money back into sterling at the end of the holiday.

Travellers' cheques are widely accepted and are refunded if they are lost or stolen. If you want to take a gamble on the exchange rates, you can wait until the last moment to decide whether to take sterling or local currency. But if you take travellers' cheques in the local currency, at least you will be sure of your spending money at the beginning of your holiday and the cheques can be used like cash in shops - especially in the United States where dollar travellers' cheques are readily acceptable as cash.

If you take sterling travellers' cheques, there is a 1 per cent commission to pay in this country and another 1 per cent commission when you change them which makes them more expensive than foreign currency travellers' cheques. But some building societies offer them free of commission.

Vivien Goldsmith

FAMILY MONEY

FAMILY MONEY MARKET

Banks
Current account - no interest paid.
Deposit accounts - Midlands, Eastern, Lloyds, Natwest 5 1/2 per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. National Girobank 6 per cent. Lloyds extra interest 8 1/2 per cent. Monthly income account Natwest 9 1/2 per cent. Fixed term deposits £2,500-£25,000 - 1 month 8 1/2, 3 months 8 1/2, 6 months 8 1/2 per cent. Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks may differ.

MONEY FUNDS

Fund	APR	APR	Telephone
Allen Lane	8.75	8.11	01 638 0070
B of Scotland	8.75	8.11	01 638 0080
Barclays	8.75	8.11	01 588 2777
Malvern	8.15	8.41	01 489 8634
Oppenheimer Simco	-	-	-
High Interest	8.25	8.25	01 236 3867
General account	8.15	8.50	7706 0099
S & P	8.25	8.25	0705 827753
Schroder Weg	8.25	8.25	0705 827753
over £10,000	8.25	8.25	0705 827753
T & F	8.25	8.25	01 236 3867
T & F	8.25	8.25	01 236 3867
Tyndal 7 day	8.25	8.25	0272 732241
Tyndal 1 day	8.25	8.25	0272 732241
Western Trust	8.44	8.77	0752 281191
1 month	-	-	-
Handover Money	8.75	8.11	01 638 0070
Market Group	8.0	8.42	01 638 4588

National Savings Bank
Ordinary accounts - interest 6 per cent on £500 minimum on deposit for whole of 1984, otherwise 3 per cent. Investment Accounts - 10 1/2 per cent. Interest paid without deduction of tax, months notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £50,000.

National Savings Certificates 27th issue
Return totally free of income and capital gains tax, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five-year term of 7.25 per cent, maximum investment £5,000.

National Savings Income Bond
Min investment £2,000 - max. £50,000. Interest - 10 per cent variable at six weeks notice - paid monthly without deduction of tax. Repayment at 3 or 6 months notice - check penalties.

National Savings Direct Index-linked certificates
Maximum investment £10,000, excluding holdings of other issues. Return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail price index. Supplement of 0.2 per cent per month up to October 1984 paid to new investors; existing holders receive a 2.4 per cent supplement between October 1983 and October 1984. 4 per cent bonus if held full five years to maturity.

Retirement Issue Certificates
Purchased in June 1979, £170.99 including bonus and supplement.

National Savings Deposit Bond
Minimum investment £500 max. £50,000, 10 per cent variable at six weeks notice. Credited annually without deduction of tax. Repayment at three months notice.

Guaranteed Income Bonds
Return paid net of basic rate tax; higher rate taxpayers may have a further liability on maturity.
2 years Canterbury Life and Capital Life 8.5 per cent. 3 years Capital Life 8.75 per cent. 4 years Capital Life 8.75 per cent. 5 years Pinnacle Insurance 8.5 per cent.

Local authority town hall bonds
Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). 1 year Leicester City 9 1/2 per cent. 2 years Nottingham City 10 1/2 per cent. 3 years Kingston upon Hull 11 per cent. 5 years Hammersmith & Fulham 10 1/2 per cent. 6 & 7 yrs Hereford & Worcester 11 per cent. 8-9 years Worthing 10 1/2 per cent. Kingston upon Hull 11 per cent. 10 years Kirkcaldy 11 per cent. 10 years Kirkcaldy 11 per cent. 10 years Kirkcaldy 11 per cent.

Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Loans Bureau (01-634 0466 and after 3pm on 01-630 7401) see also on Prestel no 24808.

Building societies
Ordinary share accounts - 6.25 per cent. Extra interest accounts usually pay 1 per cent over the ordinary share rate. Regular savings schemes - 1.25 per cent over BSA recommended ordinary share rate. Extra interest accounts, 1 to 1.25 per cent above ordinary account. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax. Not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

Investors in Industry
Fixed term, fixed rate investments of between 3 and 10 years, interest paid half-yearly without deduction of tax. 3 years, 10 1/2 per cent; 4 years, 10 1/2 per cent; 5 years 10 1/2 per cent; 6 years, 11 per cent; 7-10 years 11 1/2 per cent. Further information from 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 (01-928 7822).

Finance house deposits (UDT)
Fixed-term, fixed-rate deposits interest paid without deduction of tax. Five-year schemes: 6 months 9 1/2 per cent; 1 year, 9 1/2 per cent; 2 years, 10 1/2 per cent.

Foreign currency deposits
Rates quoted by Rothschild's Old Court Intl. Reserves 0481 26741, seven days notice is required for withdrawal and no charge is made for switching currencies.

Starting 7.62 per cent
US dollar 6.03 per cent
Yen 4.48 per cent
D.M. 11.18 per cent
French Franc 2.32 per cent
Swiss Franc

April RPI 349.7 (The new RPI figure is not available until the third week of the following month.)

THE LAW

How to save your money and still be divorced

Statistics show that one in three British marriages ends in divorce, but the legal parts of the process remain a mystery to most couples. So claim Gil Friedman and Peter Johnson, authors of the updated British version of *How To Conduct Your Own Divorce*, published by Futura at £2.95.

The book's main purpose is to help people with relatively simple divorces and modest incomes to save on lawyers' fees. The authors estimate that the amount of money flowing into barristers' and solicitors' offices from divorce business is well over £172m a year.

But the book, is designed for those who have opted for solicitors, as well as those who want to do it themselves. As the authors point out, the maze of petitions and court procedures

and jargon baffles most of the participants.

How To Conduct Your Own Divorce has been brought up to date to take account of changes in the Matrimonial Proceedings Bill, presently going through Parliament, and applies to divorces in England and Wales. Scotland has different laws.

It explains the legal rights and obligations of both sides about custody, property and maintenance. Perhaps its most useful contribution is the simple explanation of legal terms and step-by-step guides to filling in the forms and petitions.

The authors stress that the book is not designed for defended divorces, but for couples who have jointly decided on a split and feel they can go about it in a cooperative manner.

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GOLF

BAKERS AILE

Racing: Douieb's Derby decision to be vindicated by valuable success at York

Conditions are perfect for Electrical Wind to breeze in

By Mandarini (Michael Phillips)

Electrical Wind (nap), a late arrival from the Derby, can be expected to give his backers a good run in the Basil Samuel Handicap now that the ground is much faster than it was at Sandown Park where he was a beaten favourite last time out. However, I prefer Musical Box, who gave Douieb's Prime Asset such a fright at Newmarket's four-furlong race.

Willie Carson, who has the mount on Musical Box, should also win the Duchess of Kent Stakes on Lobbie who shaped so nicely in the race won by Old Bailey at Kempton Park a fortnight ago. Old Bailey is deemed good enough to go to Royal Ascot next week.

Richard Quinn is another jockey with doubly good prospects of getting among the prize money at York today, on Mazzi (3.0) and Feche (4.0). Both are trained by Paul Cole, whose stable has been in such fine form this season.

Finally at York, I will not be surprised if the Michael Sobell Handicap is won by Kellathi, who was closing on Hawley fast in the Whitcup Cup at Sandown on Wednesday. Ziegurat, a stable companion of Kellathi, is fancied to win the Esal Handicap at Sandown by his trainer, Frank Durr. In this instance, I prefer Wylla who made such a deep impact on all those who saw him storm away with a similar race at Newmarket a fortnight ago.

And so to Bath, where I expect Michael Hills to win both the ICI Rosecliff Handicap and the Bath Summer Handicap for John Boswell, the owner, Gerald Cottrell, his trainer, on Comanche and Young Iaca. These two, have good records at Bath.

Future looks rosy for Indian Flower

By Michael Seely



Oliver Douieb, trainer of Electrical Wind

Our top riders continued in fine form at York yesterday on the five Royal Ascot. Lester Piggott joined Tony Lewis in the lead at the head of the jockeys' table when pinning an easy victory on Indian Flower in the Stephen Easton Stakes. Steve Causton was seen at his strongest when driving Maidenhood to the post a neck in front of Rivers Edge in the El Capistrano Villes Handicap and Willie Carson was not hard pressed to give Jeremy Tree his seventh victory from his last seven when capturing the El Capistrano Paysa Stakes on Pennine Walk.

Indian Flower started at the top of the betting on the strength of her previous record, to Open Comique in the Ascot Stakes at Epsom last week. And although Suffolk stamped herself as a certain future winner when coming home strongly to finish within a length, the issue was never in doubt. This is a pretty useful filly, Ron Boss said. "She looks the type for the Chesterfield Stakes at the Newmarket July meeting."

Lady Donna will be the Newmarket jockey's runner in next Wednesday's Queen Mary Stakes as she attempts to repeat his 1977 triumph with Cranford in Ascot's top test for two-year-old fillies. Causton continues to exhaust the superlatives. At Newbury the 24-year-old American had shown his class in a high order on Bellindery and masterly judgment of pace on Free Press. Yesterday he was tactical judgment, led to determination, that enabled Maidenhood to win.

Lester Piggott can ride the Derby Italian winner, Weber, to victory in the £41,411 Gran Premio di Milano, over 12 furlongs, on Tuesday. Piggott rode Weber, unbeaten in five starts, to short-head success in both the Premio Emanuele Filiberto and the Derby. The colt only came back to the Gran Premio d'Italia by eight lengths.

This, though, represents his stiffest task to date, and the German hope, Orfèvre (Peter Abad) and the subsequent Prix de Diane winner, Northern Trick, in the Prix Saint-Alary. A repetition of that effort should see her win from Aborigine.

BATH

[Televised: 2.15, 2.45, 3.15]

GOING: firm

Draw: low numbers best

2.15 HOLSTEN DIAT FILLS MAIDEN STAKES (3yo: 2.25, 1m 5yds) (18 runners)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 8-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 9-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 10-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 11-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 12-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 13-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 14-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 15-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 16-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 17-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 18-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 2.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

3.15 HEATHORN TWO YRS OLD STAKES (2.50: 5f) (6)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 8-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 9-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 10-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 11-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 12-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 13-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 14-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 15-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 16-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 17-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 18-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 3.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

4.15 BATH SUMMER HANDICAP (2.30: 5f 167yds) (10)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 8-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 9-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 10-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 4.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

5.15 ICI ROSECLIFF HANDICAP (2.30: 2m 11f 2yds) (7)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 5.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

6.15 LEICESTER MERIDIAN HANDICAP (2.30: 2m 11f 2yds) (7)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 6.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

7.15 LEICESTER MERIDIAN HANDICAP (2.30: 2m 11f 2yds) (7)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 7.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

8.15 LEICESTER MERIDIAN HANDICAP (2.30: 2m 11f 2yds) (7)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 8.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

9.15 LEICESTER MERIDIAN HANDICAP (2.30: 2m 11f 2yds) (7)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 9.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

10.15 LEICESTER MERIDIAN HANDICAP (2.30: 2m 11f 2yds) (7)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 10.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

11.15 LEICESTER MERIDIAN HANDICAP (2.30: 2m 11f 2yds) (7)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 11.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

12.15 LEICESTER MERIDIAN HANDICAP (2.30: 2m 11f 2yds) (7)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

BATH

[Televised: 2.15, 2.45, 3.15]

GOING: firm

Draw: low numbers best

2.15 HOLSTEN DIAT FILLS MAIDEN STAKES (3yo: 2.25, 1m 5yds) (18 runners)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 8-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 9-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 10-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 11-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 12-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 13-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 14-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 15-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 16-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 17-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 18-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 2.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

3.15 HEATHORN TWO YRS OLD STAKES (2.50: 5f) (6)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 3.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

4.15 BATH SUMMER HANDICAP (2.30: 5f 167yds) (10)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 8-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 9-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 10-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 4.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

5.15 ICI ROSECLIFF HANDICAP (2.30: 2m 11f 2yds) (7)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 5.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

6.15 LEICESTER MERIDIAN HANDICAP (2.30: 2m 11f 2yds) (7)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 6.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

7.15 LEICESTER MERIDIAN HANDICAP (2.30: 2m 11f 2yds) (7)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 7.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

8.15 LEICESTER MERIDIAN HANDICAP (2.30: 2m 11f 2yds) (7)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 8.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

9.15 LEICESTER MERIDIAN HANDICAP (2.30: 2m 11f 2yds) (7)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 9.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

10.15 LEICESTER MERIDIAN HANDICAP (2.30: 2m 11f 2yds) (7)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 10.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

11.15 LEICESTER MERIDIAN HANDICAP (2.30: 2m 11f 2yds) (7)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 Bath Festival 11.15 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

12.15 LEICESTER MERIDIAN HANDICAP (2.30: 2m 11f 2yds) (7)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

YORK

GOING: good to firm

Draw: low numbers best

2.00 ELECTRIC WIND (3yo: 2.25, 1m 5yds) (18 runners)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 8-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 9-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 10-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 11-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 12-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 13-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 14-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 15-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 16-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 17-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 18-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 York Festival 2.00 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

3.00 ELECTRIC WIND (3yo: 2.25, 1m 5yds) (18 runners)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 8-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 9-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 10-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 11-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 12-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 13-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 14-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 15-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 16-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 17-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 18-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 York Festival 3.00 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

4.00 ELECTRIC WIND (3yo: 2.25, 1m 5yds) (18 runners)

- 1-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 2-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 3-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 4-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 5-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 6-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 7-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 8-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 9-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 10-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 11-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 12-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 13-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 14-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 15-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 16-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 17-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10
- 18-0000 LADY DONNA 9.0 J. Carson 10

1984 York Festival 4.00 (20-1) M. McCann 18. run.

5.00 ELECTRIC WIND (3yo: 2.25, 1m 5yds) (

Saturday

Television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davale

Sunday

BBC 1

- 6.20 Open University. Until 8.25.
- 6.40 The Saturday Picture Show. Cartoons, videos and serials plus coverage of the start of Nick Sanders' attempt to cycle round the world.
- 7.40 Trooping the Colour. Live coverage of the parade to mark the occasion of Her Majesty the Queen's official birthday. The Queen is accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh as Colonel Grenadier Guards; The Prince of Wales, Colonel Welsh Guards; and The Duke of Kent, Colonel Scots Guards. The Queen's Colour of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards is being trooped and the parade, by tradition, falls into five sections: The Inspection of the Line; The Troop; Trooping the Colour; The March Past; and the Band. The music is played by the Mass Mounted Band of the Household Cavalry and the Massed Bands of the Guards Division. 12.12 Weather.
- 7.45 Grandstand introduced by Desmond Lynam. The line-up is 12.50, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 and 4.10. Coverage of the third day's play in the First Test Match between England and the West Indies at Edgbaston. News at 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 and 4.10. Motor Racing from Silverstone and an interview with Derek Bell. 1.40, 2.10, 2.30, 3.30 and 4.10. Tennis: The Stella Artois Championships at London's Queen's Club; 2.05, 2.40, and 3.10. Racing from Bath; 1.40, 2.10, 2.30, 3.30 and 4.10. Athletics: The TSB Women's AAA from Crystal Palace; 4.30. News at 4.10. Royal International Horse Show from the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham. 5.00 Final Score.
- 5.05 Automator. Another adventure for the Los Angeles lawman who began his career in a video. (Coastal titles page 170).
- 5.55 News with Moira Stuart. 6.05 Sport and regional news.
- 6.10 Pop Quiz presented by Mike Read. The panelists are Paul Young, Toyah, Drummie Zeb, Gary Naylor, Annette Lamb and Green.
- 6.40 Film: Flood (1978) starring Robert Culp, Carol Lynley and Richard B. Shaz. Disaster movie about a weakening dam that is threatening a small town whose inhabitants seem unconcerned about the impending threat. Directed by Earl Bellamy.
- 6.45 The Val Doonican Show with guests, fellow singers, Charlie Price and Dana and jazz trio, Cid.
- 8.00 News and Sport. With Moira Stuart.
- 8.15 The Royal International Horse Show introduced from the National Exhibition Centre by David Vine. Coverage of the Royal Rentals Pussenace. The commentators are Raymond Brooks-Ward and Stephen Hadley.
- 8.30 Film: Holders (1977) starring James Coburn, Lois Nettleton and Slim Pickens. Drama about an ageing rodeo rider who returns to his home town in New Mexico to find his deserted wife demanding a divorce and his teenage son resentful of his father's neglect. Directed by Steve Hest.
- 9.15 The 12.12 Weather.

TV-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Harry Kelly and Tom Arthur. Bob Wright with a feature on the buying and maintaining cars; news at 7.00 and 8.40; George Best at 7.15; this week's dream home at 7.45; cooking with Ruede Lee at 8.15. The special guests include Jilly Cooper and Jill Tweedie.
- 8.40 SPLAT with Adam Wide includes Crack-It, James Baker's search for the junior mastermind, and the soap opera. No Adults Allowed.
- ITV/LONDON
- 9.25 LWT Information. 9.30. News. 10.30. No 73. A collection of fun and games and pop music.
- 12.00 World of Sport introduced by Dickie Davies. The line-up is: 12.05 International Football. Highlights of the first week's matches in the European Championship; 12.45 News followed by the Australian pools news; 12.50 Ruffing: the Lloyds Bowmakers RSAC Scottish Rally; 1.00 Olympics: the US Athletics Championships from the Olympic Coliseum, Los Angeles; 1.15 Basketball: The NBA Finals between Boston Celtics and the Los Angeles Lakers; 1.40 The TV 24: the 1.45, 2.15, and 2.45 from the Sandown and the 2.00, 2.30 and 3.00 races from York.
- 3.10 Boxing: The WBA Light Middleweight Championship bout between Thomas Hearns and Roberto Duran, from Caesar's Palace, Las Vegas; 3.30 News round-up; 4.00 News at 4.00. Midweeknight bouts from Walton-on-Thames; 4.40 Golf: Steve Rider reports on the first two rounds of the US Open at Winged Foot, New York; 4.50 Results.
- 5.00 News.
- 5.05 Whiz Kids. The electronics prodigies solve another crime.
- 6.00 The Pyramid Game. Steve Jones presents this competition to test contestants' powers of deduction.
- 6.30 The Granblowdown Radio Show. Music and comedy from five funny men.
- 7.00 The Comedians. Non-stop jokes from a succession of stand-up comedians.
- 7.30 Just Amazing! The last in the series of films about a fearless stunt by American daredevil driver, Dar Robinson.
- 8.15 The Price is Right. The final programme in the guess-the-cost competition, presented by Leslie Crowther.
- 9.15 News.
- 9.30 Aspects and Company. This week's guests on the chat show are Bill Wyman, George Segal and Charlotte Rampling.
- 10.15 T. J. Hooker. William Shatner stars as the policeman in an episode entitled Dead Strip.
- 11.15 Tales of the Unexpected. The last of the eight. Complications occur in the life of Walter Oates when he offers a prize for the perfect murder plot.
- 11.45 London news headlines followed by Thriller: Someone at the Top of the Stairs. Two girls wander into an old house.
- 12.55 An Evening with Sister Sledge. Highlights of a concert given by the American soul singers followed by Night Thoughts.



Masal women taking part in a fertility ceremony in tonight's documentary The Women's Odam (BBC2, 8.15pm)

BBC 2

- 6.25 Open University. Until 3.10.
- 6.10 Film: Tarzan and the Green Goddess (1938) starring Bruce Bennett. Jungle yarn with Tarzan on the trail of a sacred idol and his secret code. He has to find the statue before it falls into the hands of an enemy. Directed by Edward Kull.
- 4.10 The Sky at Night. Patrick Moore with Dr Paul Murdin at the observatory in La Palma that houses the Isaac Newton Telescope. From this new observatory it was possible to receive the first colour video picture of the Ring Nebula in Lyra - something that is far beyond the Solar System (shown last Sunday).
- 4.30 Cricket: First Test. Live coverage of play on the third day of the match between England and the West Indies at Edgbaston. Introduced by Peter West.
- 5.10 Cartoon Two. Aucasin and Nicolette, based on a 13th-century ballad and made by the National Film Board of Canada.
- 6.25 Primal Part two of the drama designed to help the English-speaking tourist in Germany.
- 6.40 Trooping the Colour. Highlights from this morning's parade at which Her Majesty the Queen took the salute on the occasion of her official birthday. The commentator is Tom Fleming assisted by former Garrison Sgt-Maj Tom Taylor.
- 8.00 News and Sport. With Moira Stuart.
- 8.15 The Women's Odam. The first in a series of films about the Masal tribe of East Africa. Tonight's documentary about the organization of a fertility ceremony - is seen through the eyes of four women of the tribe, two of which have 13 children between them, the other two being barren. The film was made by Melissa Lowelwyn Davies who spent two years living with the Masal. (Coastal titles page 170).
- 10.10 Saturday Review. Comment and discussion on the latest news from the arts and media, presented by Russell Davies and Minnie Martin. Among the items is John Johnstone assessing Stephen Spielberg's latest film, Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom.
- 11.00 Police. The fly-on-the-wall with cadets of the Thames Valley Constabulary.
- 11.50 News and weather.
- 11.55 Cricket: First Test. Highlights of the third day's play.
- 12.25 International Tennis. The semi-finals of the Stella Artois Championships. Ends at 1.20.

CHANNEL 4

- 1.55 Ask on the Move. The second of Gerald Durrell's programmes about saving endangered species comes from Round Island, off Mauritius, the home of lizards and a rare box snake. With subtitles (V).
- 2.25 Film: Hail the Conquering Hero (1944) starring Eddie Bracken, Ella Raines and William Demarest. World War Two comedy about a United States marine who is invalided out of the service after a few weeks with liver fever. When he returns to his home town he is mistaken for a war hero. Directed by Preston Sturges.
- 4.15 Film: Duffel Bag Dumb (1941) starring the Three Stooges as photographers who are assigned to take pictures in Outer Virginia, a place from which no photographer has ever returned. Directed by Del Lord.
- 4.35 Buffalo Bill. The notorious post-show host, Bill Stirling, abuses his stage manager so much that the poor man resigns. Bill promotes his make-up man into the vacant position but chase him.
- 5.05 Brookside. A completion of the week's two episodes.
- 6.00 Ear Say. News, interviews, live music and records, presented by Nicky Horn. The guests include Alf, Special AKA and Dee Schneider.
- 7.00 News summary followed by 7.15. Film: The Time Traveler (1980) starring Vincent Van Patten and Claire Pimpare. Love story, set in Canada in 1967, about a student, expelled from his university for his decision whether to become a Vietnam draft dodger and stay with his girlfriend or to go and fight. Directed by Larry L. King. First showing on British television.
- 8.50 Dynasty. Jeff Fells Fallon in Mark's bedroom and attacks her.
- 9.35 The Life. In celebration of Father's Day reporters Bill Buckley, Gavin Campbell and Michael Groth display their skills in the art of changing nappies and other, formerly unheroic, chores. The programme also includes a film on rights for the disabled.
- 10.25 News with Jan Leeming.
- 10.35 Sports Special introduced by Jimmy Hill. Highlights of the day's sporting events including England's final match of the mini tour of South America, against Chile; the Everest Grand Prix at the Royal International Horse Show; and motor racing - the Canada Grand Prix from Quebec.
- 12.55 Weather.

BBC 1

- 6.20 Open University. Until 8.50.
- 6.40 Pigeon Street. For the very young (V). 8.15 Sunday Morning. The last programme of the series and Rayner Short looks back at some of the services and talks to three of the contributors.
- 10.00 Asian Magazine includes an interview with the Pakistani actor playing the role of Mahatma and Ravana Jafary. 10.30 Tele-Montage. Extracts from French speaking television networks (V). 10.55 A vous le France. An introduction to a new series of beginners' French.
- 11.20 Technical Studies: Engineering Design (V). 11.45. Design: The World's Cookery. Course, Fruits and cold puddings (V). 12.10 Exploring Photography. Final part: The Image (V). 12.30 Micros in the Classroom (V). 1.00 Farming. 1.25 Rockschool. Advice for hopeful rock musicians (V).
- 1.50 News headlines. 1.55 Tom and Jerry Double Bill.
- 2.10 Film: King Lear (1948) starring Humphrey Bogart, Lauren Bacall and Edward G. Robinson. In a remote hotel on the Florida Keys a disillusioned former New York newspaper editor meets notorious criminal Johnny Rocco. In the meantime a hurricane approaches. Directed by John Huston. In this programme they are in Stoke-on-Trent to find out where the jobs are in the pottery trade.
- 4.35 Holiday Air. Highlights of the two-day air extravaganza held at Mildenhall in Suffolk. Presented by David Icke and Fern Britton.
- 5.25 The Rock Gospel Show, presented by Sheila Walsh. The guests for this last programme include Cliff Richard and the London Community Gospel Choir.
- 5.00 News with Jan Leeming.
- 5.45 Beau Geste. Episode four of the eight-part dramatization of P. G. Wodehouse's novel and John has reached Paris in his search for his brothers (V).
- 6.40 Praise Be. The final hymn with another selection of hymns requested by our Songs of Praise viewers (Coastal titles page 170).
- 7.15 Film: The Time Traveler (1980) starring Vincent Van Patten and Claire Pimpare. Love story, set in Canada in 1967, about a student, expelled from his university for his decision whether to become a Vietnam draft dodger and stay with his girlfriend or to go and fight. Directed by Larry L. King. First showing on British television.
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- 12.55 Weather.

TV-am

- 7.25 Good Morning Britain begins with a Thought For a Sunday
- 7.30 Rub-a-Dub-Tub. Entertainment for early rising young children including stories and cartoons.
- 8.30 Good Morning Britain, presented by David Frost continues with news headlines from Jayne Irving and Jeni Barnett's Pick of the Week. The guest is John West.
- ITV/LONDON
- 9.25 LWT Information 9.30 Me and My Micro. Fred Harris with the second of his series for home computer users. 10.30 Morning Worship from St Mary's College, Blair, Aberdeen. 11.00 Getting On. A programme for the older viewer, presented by Tony Van der Berg. The programme includes a discussion between doctors, opticians, politicians and members of the public on the implications of the breaking of the opticians monopoly. 11.30 Star Fleet. Episodes two of the science fiction adventure (V).
- 12.00 England They England. A profile of Mr Splash-Harry Widdowson - down who performs for handicapped children (V). 12.30 Jobwatch. The first of a new series presented by Roger Blyth and Shelly Rode. In this programme they are in Stoke-on-Trent to find out where the jobs are in the pottery trade.
- 1.00 Police 5. Shaw Taylor with some more clues to unsolved cases. 1.15 East Star Fleet. 1.30 The Groovy Ghosties.
- 2.00 Cradoc presented by Philip Whitehead looks at the morality of embryo experimentation. 2.30 London news headlines followed by Survival: Two Lovely Black Eyes. The story of the racoon, a native of North America.
- 3.00 QED. Quentin E Deverell meets his old adversary, Killis, when he enters a Grand Prix. 4.00 The Smurfs. 4.30 Murphy's Mob. Drama serial about a football team and its supporters (V).
- 5.00 The Goodies. Tim Brooke-Taylor, Graeme Garden and Bill Oddie with guest Wayne Sleep (V).
- 5.35 Magnum. The private detective becomes involved with ancient traditions when a modern-day Samurai warrior has a priceless artefact stolen.
- 6.30 News.
- 6.40 Topping in Sunday. Frank Topping a guest in solo sailor Chay Blyth who talks to Mr Topping about his experiences on the oceans of the world.
- 7.15 Go for It. Comedy impersonations from Les Dennis, Dustin Gee and their guests.
- 7.45 Candid Camera American Classics. Allen Funt introduces another collection of the funniest moments from the American edition of the popular programme.
- 8.45 The Professionals. PDS in the Mystery Tour. The first of the programmes tracing the history of the madrigal is introduced by Anthony Holt, one of the King's Singers two baritones, from Italy.
- 9.35 The European Election Results. A Newnight Special with John Tusa, Peter Snow, Professor Tony King and Sir Robin Day. The first declaration in the United Kingdom is due at approximately 9.45. The coverage ends at 1.35.
- 12.55 Weather.



Kiri Te Kanawa and Vladimir Atlantov in the Verona production of Verdi's Otello (Channel 4, 3.00 pm)

BBC 2

- 6.25 Open University. Until 1.55.
- 1.55 Sunday Grandstand. Tennis, Cricket, Athletics, Show Jumping, Motor Racing and Football are represented this afternoon. There is coverage of the Men's Singles final of the Stella Artois Tennis Championships at Queen's Club; a cricket match from the John Player Special League; the athletics match between present Loughborough University students and the AAA; the Everest Championship for the Queen Elizabeth II Snow Jumping Cup; the finish of the Le Mans 24-hour race; and European Championship football.
- 8.50 News Review.
- 7.15 Sharing Time. Time Trial, by Ben Webb. The story of the series set in a time share flat of a converted manor house and it is Open Day with the owners trying to lure customers into buying a share in the manor. Kelly and Kelly are among those who appear interested but the real reason they are there is nothing to do with buying a flat. Starring Caroline Langrish, Simon Chandler, Angela Douglas and Simon Williams (Coastal titles page 170).
- 8.05 News with Jan Leeming.
- 8.15 The Natural World - Beneath the Keel. A film made by Jeff Goodman and Laurie Emerson in the sea off the Devon coast. Away from the sheltered coves they filmed conger eels, dog fish, jewel anemones, sponges and cuttlefish while in the quiet bays, baby fish, spider crabs and the nocturnal and rare Red Band fish can be seen. But a lot of the coastal marine creatures are threatened with extinction by commercial fishing. Goodman and Emerson are active in encouraging sports fishermen to let their catches go live rather than kill them when they are brought on board. To this end they have designed a special stretcher net to facilitate the removal of the hook before the fish is returned to the sea.
- 9.05 The King's Singers Madrigal Mystery Tour. The first of the programmes tracing the history of the madrigal is introduced by Anthony Holt, one of the King's Singers two baritones, from Italy.
- 9.35 The European Election Results. A Newnight Special with John Tusa, Peter Snow, Professor Tony King and Sir Robin Day. The first declaration in the United Kingdom is due at approximately 9.45. The coverage ends at 1.35.
- 12.55 Weather.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.05 Irish Angel. This first of a new series looking at the news from the point of view of the Irish examines the voting in the Euro election and in the referendum in the Republic to decide if resident Britons in Southern Ireland should be allowed to vote in elections.
- 2.30 Questions. Marcel Berlins begins a new series of conversations with famous people from all walks of life with playwright Dennis Potter.
- 3.00 Opera on Four. Otello. Verdi's opera performed in the 2,000-year-old open air Arena di Verona. In this production the leading Bolshoi tenor, Vladimir Atlantov sings the role of Otello with Kiri Te Kanawa as Desdemona. Piero Cappuccelli as Iago, Flora Ruffanelli as Emilia and Antonio Bonavaccas as Cassio. The orchestra and chorus of the Arena di Verona are conducted by Zubin Mehta.
- 5.40 News summary and weather followed by Face the Press. This first of a new series comes from Jordan where King Hussein faces the questions of Pritvik Scale of the Observer and The Times's International Journalist of the Year, Robert Fisk. Anthony Howard is in the chair.
- 6.15 US Open Golf. Steve Rider with the latest news from the Winged Foot course, just outside New York, where the final round is due to begin later this evening (our time). Live coverage of the final round begins on the channel at 10.15.
- 7.15 Design: Karl Lagerfeld. A new six-part series that examines how designers of all disciplines influence our lives through their work. The first subject is Karl Lagerfeld, a dress designer who works for three of the most prestigious fashion houses in the world - Chanel, Chloé and Yves Saint Laurent.
- 8.15 Upstairs, Downstairs. James and Hazel Bayley are spending a hunting weekend at Somerby Park. Hazel has her reservations as she has never hunted before but she decides to leave early when it is whispered that James prefers the company of Diana Newbury to that of his wife.
- 8.15 Country Routes: Heartwood Highways. This second in the series about the history of the road has won a number of awards since it was released in 1976. The film includes Charlie Daniels in concert, clips from recording studios, bars and even a performance from the Tennessee State Prison.
- 10.15 US Open Golf. Satellite coverage of the final round of the tournament being played at the Winged Foot Golf Club, New York, presented by David Rider.
- 12.30 approximately Closedown.

Radio 4

- 1.25 Shipping.
- 1.35 News: Farming Today.
- 1.55 In the Broads. 6.55 Weather: Travel: Programme News.
- 7.00 News. 7.10 Today's Papers. 7.15 On Your Mark. 7.20 Down to Earth. 7.55 Weather: Travel.
- 8.00 News. 8.10 Today's Papers. 8.15 Sport. 8.15 The latest sports news presented by Tony Lewis. 8.45 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather: Travel.
- 9.05 Breakaway. Holiday, leisure and travel news.
- 9.50 News Stand. Review of weekly magazines. Presenter: Cornish Barnham.
- 10.05 The week in Westminster. With Adam Buxton.
- 10.30 Letter from The Pyrenees. By Philip Short.
- 10.45 Trooping the Colour. The celebration of the Queen's official birthday of the official birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, including 12.00pm. The commentator is Julian Tait.
- 1.15 Through my Window. A new series with Michael Parsons, Keith Williams, Clement Firth, Peter Jones, and Tim Rice.
- 1.40 Any Questions? from Cleveland. With Jean Denton, Dr Patrick Nugent, Geoffrey Robertson and Peter Marsh on the panel (V). 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
- 2.00 News.
- 2.05 Three-minute Theatre: A Little Behind on the Video by Richard Everett. Comedy with John Glover, Peter Pratt and Gillian Bailey.
- 2.35 Medicine Now. A report on the field of medical care.
- 3.05 Wildlife.
- 3.30 Reading: A reassessment report by Florence Barclay, Raymond Morse and Austin Moore.
- 4.00 News: International Assignment. Does He Take Sugar? Magazine for the disabled listeners and their families.
- 5.00 So You Want to be an Actor. Four programmes by Derek Parker (3) choosing Your Medium. Judy Dench and Richard Briers are among the contributors.

- 6.25 Week Ending: 1.55 Shipping. 5.55 Weather: Travel: Programme News.
- 6.55 News: Sports Round-up.
- 7.00 The Magic of Music. Christopher Hogwood explores one of his favourite works - Handel's Water Music.
- 7.05 Stop the Week with Robert Robinson. Includes a song from the Fascinating Aids.
- 7.45 Robert's Dream with Richard Briers.
- 8.30 Saturday-Night Theatre. Incorporated by William Ash. Directed by Peter Davies, set in a large corporation. With Kim Cattrall and Susan Jameson.
- 10.00 News.
- 10.15 You the Jury. Current and controversial issues put on trial. The motion: Parapsychology is a proper subject for scientific investigation.
- 11.00 Evening Service.
- 11.15 Smith in the Sun. Phil Smith takes to the summer playgrounds to inspect his pet. Another of his series. (3) Over Wordsworth's Grove.
- 11.30 In One Ear. Live from just round the corner. A new series with Michael Parsons, Keith Williams, Clement Firth, Peter Jones, and Tim Rice.
- 12.00 ENGLAND: VHF with if above except 8.55-9.00. Weather: Travel. 1.55-2.00 Programme News. 5.50-5.55 Programme News.

- 11.10 BBC 50 in Germany. With Michael Martin (Moff). Haydn's Symphony No 91 and La Haye's Symphonie espagnole. At 11.15, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 1.60, 1.65, 1.70, 1.75, 1.80, 1.85, 1.90, 1.95, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 2.60, 2.65, 2.70, 2.75, 2.80, 2.85, 2.90, 2.95, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 4.60, 4.65, 4.70, 4.75, 4.80, 4.85, 4.90, 4.95, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 5.60, 5.65, 5.70, 5.75, 5.80, 5.85, 5.90, 5.95, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 6.60, 6.65, 6.70, 6.75, 6.80, 6.85, 6.90, 6.95, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 7.60, 7.65, 7.70, 7.75, 7.80, 7.85, 7.90, 7.95, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 8.60, 8.65, 8.70, 8.75, 8.80, 8.85, 8.90, 8.95, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 9.60, 9.65, 9.70, 9.75, 9.80, 9.85, 9.90, 9.95, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 10.60, 10.65, 10.70, 10.75, 10.80, 10.85, 10.90, 10.95, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 11.60, 11.65, 11.70, 11.75, 11.80, 11.85, 11.90, 11.95, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 12.60, 12.65, 12.70, 12.75, 12.80, 12.85, 12.90, 12.95, 13.00, 13.05, 13.10, 13.15, 13.20, 13.25, 13.30, 13.35, 13.40, 13.45, 13.50, 13.55, 14.00, 14.05, 14.10, 14.15, 14.20, 14.25, 14.30, 14.35, 14.40, 14.45, 14.50, 14.55, 14.60, 14.65, 14.70, 14.75, 14.80, 14.85, 14.90, 14.95, 15.00, 15.05, 15.10, 15.15, 15.20, 15.25, 15.30, 15.35, 15.40, 15.45, 15.50, 15.55, 15.60, 15.65, 15.70, 15.75, 15.80, 15.85, 15.90, 15.95, 16.00, 16.05, 16.10, 16.15, 16.20, 16.25, 16.30, 16.35, 16.40, 16.45, 16.50, 16.55, 16.60, 16.65, 16.70, 16.75, 16.80, 16.85, 16.90, 16.95, 17.00, 17.05, 17.10, 17.15, 17.20, 17.25, 17.30, 17.35, 17.40, 17.45, 17.50, 17.55, 17.60, 17.65, 17.70, 17.75, 17.80, 17.85, 17.90, 17.95, 18.00, 18.05, 18.10, 18.15, 18.20, 18.25, 18.30, 18.35, 18.40, 18.45, 18.50, 18.55, 18.60, 18.65, 18.70, 18.75, 18.80, 18.85, 18.90, 18.95, 19.00, 19.05, 19.10, 19.15, 19.20, 19.25, 19.30, 19.35, 19.40, 19.45, 19.50, 19.55, 20.00, 20.05, 20.10, 20.15, 20.20, 20.25, 20.30, 20.35, 20.40, 20.45, 20.50, 20.55, 21.00, 21.05, 21.10, 21.15, 21.20, 21.25, 21.30, 21.35, 21.40, 21.45, 21.50, 21.55, 22.00, 22.05, 22.10, 22.15, 22.20, 22.25, 22.30, 22.35, 22.40, 22.45, 22.50, 22.55, 23.00, 23.05, 23.10, 23.15, 23.20, 23.25, 23.30, 23.35, 23.40, 23.45, 23.50, 23.55, 24.00.

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